The CRISIS

Vol. 20—No. 5 SEPTEMBER, 1920 Whole No. 119

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF A YEAR FIFTEEN CENTS A COPY

A Selected List of Books

Dealing with the Negro Problem

These prices do not include postage. Postage extra.

HAZEL. (Mary White Ovington)	$1.00
THE HEART OF A WOMAN AND OTHER POEMS. (Georgia Douglas Johnson)	1.25
NORRIS WRIGHT CUNEY. (Maud Cuney Hare)	1.50
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. (B. F. Riley)	1.50
A NARRATIVE OF THE NEGRO. (Leila Amos Pendleton)	1.50
SOULS OF BLACK FOLK. (W. E. B. DuBois)	1.50
A CENTURY OF NEGRO MIGRATION. (Carter G. Woodson)	1.10
THE CURSE OF RACE PREJUDICE. (James F. Morton)	.25
HISTORY OF THE NEGRO. (B. G. Brawley)	2.00
THE NEGRO MIGRANT IN PITTSBURGH. (Abraham Epstein)	.50
GRANNY MAUMEE AND OTHER PLAYS FOR A NEGRO THEATRE. (Ridgely Torrence)	1.75
HALF A MAN. (Mary White Ovington)	1.00
AFTERMATH OF SLAVERY. (William Sinclair)	1.50
MY LIFE AND WORK. (Bishop Alexander Walters)	1.50
THE NEGRO IN LITERATURE AND ART. (B. G. Brawley)	1.50
THE SHADOW. (Mary White Ovington)	2.00
JOHN BROWN. (W. E. B. Du Bois)	1.75
NEGRO IN AMERICAN HISTORY. (J. W. Cromwell)	2.00
PRINCE HALL AND HIS FOLLOWERS. (George W. Crawford)	1.00
THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION. (T. G. Steward)	1.25
NEGRO CULTURE IN WEST AFRICA. (George W. Ellis)	3.00
THE NEGRO. (W. E. B. Du Bois)	.90
THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO PRIOR TO 1861. (Carter G. Woodson)	2.00
THE NEGRO FACES AMERICA. (Herbert J. Seligmann)	1.75
DARKWATER. (W. E. B. DuBois)	2.00
POEMS OF PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR	2.50
AFRO-AMERICAN FOLKSONGS. (H. E. Krehbiel)	2.00
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. (Emmett J. Scott and Lyman Beecher Stowe)	2.00

Address: **THE CRISIS, : : 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.**

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AND COPYRIGHTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, AT 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. CONDUCTED BY W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS; JESSIE REDMON FAUSET, LITERARY EDITOR; AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, BUSINESS MANAGER.

Vol. 20—No. 5 SEPTEMBER, 1920 Whole No. 119

PICTURES

Page

COVER. Photograph of C. Matey's Bust of a Negro.

SCENES IN HAITI 219

"GOD! LET ME BY, AMY!" 229

THE VAN HOVE STATUES IN THE CONGO MUSEUM, BRUSSELS. 232-233

ARTICLES

THE HISTORY OF HAITI 216

THE TRUTH ABOUT HAITI. An N. A. A. C. P. Investigation. Illustrated. James Weldon Johnson 217

"PASTURES NEW." Jessie Fauset 224

THE SLEEPER WAKES. A Novelette. Jessie Fauset. Illustrated by Laura Wheeler 226

DEPARTMENTS

OPINION 213

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE 230

THE LOOKING GLASS 234

THE HORIZON 238

THE OCTOBER CRISIS

The October CRISIS will be Homes Number. The November CRISIS will celebrate our Tenth Anniversary, and then—Christmas!

FIFTEEN CENTS A COPY; ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF A YEAR

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EXTRA

RENEWALS: The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due, a blue renewal blank is enclosed.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: The address of a subscriber can be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address, both the old and the new address must be given. Two weeks' notice is required.

MANUSCRIPTS and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage. If found unavailable they will be returned.

Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, New York, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

National Training School

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

A School for the Training of Colored Young Men and Women for Service

Though it is young in history, the Institution feels a just pride in the work thus far accomplished, for its graduates are already filling many responsible positions, thus demonstrating the aim of the school to train men and women for useful citizenship.

DEPARTMENTS ALREADY ESTABLISHED

The Grammar School
The Academy
The School of Arts and Sciences
The Department of Music
The Teacher Training Department
The Divinity School
The Commercial Department
The Department of Home Economics
The Department of Social Service

TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 21, 1920

For further information and Catalog, address

President James E. Shepard, Durham, North Carolina

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Washington, D. C.

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A.M., Ph.D., President
EMMETT J. SCOTT, A.M., LL.D., Secretary-Treasurer.

Collegiate and Professional Schools

Junior College, covering the Freshman and Sophomore years, and leading to the Senior Colleges.
Senior College, consisting of the Schools of ***Liberal Arts, Education, Journalism and Commerce and Finance***, granting respectively the degrees, A.B. or B.S.; A.B. or B.S. in Education; B.S. in Journalism; B.S. in Commerce
School of Applied Science, four year course, giving degree, B.S. in C.E.; B.S. in E.E.; B.S. in M.E.; B.S. in Architecture; B.S. in Agriculture, and B.S. in Household Economics.
School of Music, four year course, giving degree of Mus.B.
School of Religion, three year course, giving degree of B.D. (Also Diploma and Correspondence Courses.)
School of Law, three year evening course, giving degree of LL.B.
School of Medicine, including Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical Colleges. Four year course for Medical and Dental students; three years for Pharmaceutical students. Following degrees given: M.D., D.D.S., Phar.C.

Students may enter for Collegiate Work at the beginning of any quarter.

REGISTRATION:
Autumn Quarter ..... September 27 to 29, 1920
Winter Quarter ..... January 3, 1921
Spring Quarter ..... March 19 and 21, 1921

For Catalog and Information, write

DWIGHT O. W. HOLMES, Registrar

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C.

Atlanta University

Is beautifully located in the City of Atlanta, Ga. The courses of study include High School, Normal School and College, with Manual training and domestic science. Among the teachers are graduates of Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth and Wellesley. Fifty years of successful work have been completed. Students come from all parts of the south. Graduates are almost universally successful.

For further information address

President EDWARD T. WARE
ATLANTA, GA.

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE

Beautiful Situation. Healthful Location.
Best Moral and Spiritual Environment.
Splendid Intellectual Atmosphere.
Noted for Honest and Thorough Work.

Institution offers full courses in the following departments: College, Normal, High School, Grammar School, Domestic Science, Nurse Training and Industrial.

Good water, steam heat, electric lights, natural drainage, splendid dormitories. Expenses very reasonable.

Begins September 15, 1920.

For catalog and other information address

PRESIDENT, J. KELLY GIFFEN
Knoxville, Tenn.

1870 CLARK UNIVERSITY 1920

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Over 100 acres of beautiful campus. Twelve buildings with new $100,000 administration building with modern chapel and gymnasium under construction. Strong faculty—Religious atmosphere—Athletics—Co-educational. Admission only by application.

RE-ARRANGED COURSES OF STUDY

Junior High School—7th and 8th Grades and 1st and 2nd Years' High School Courses, with Certificate.

Junior College—3rd and 4th Year High School with Freshman and Sophomore years of College work, with Diploma.

College—Four years above High School, or two years above Junior College Course, with degree of A.B.

Domestic Science—Commerce—Normal—
Pre-medical Course

51st year of nine months opens September 22, 1920. $16.00 per month pays tuition, board, room and laundry.

HARRY ANDREWS KING, President

The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College

Offers courses leading to certificates, diplomas and degrees.

Nathan B. Young, President
Tallahassee, Florida

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

is ranked In Class 1
among colleges for colored students by the
American Medical Association.
The College and Theological Seminary
Address open Sept. 21, 1920
PRESIDENT JOHN B. RENDALL, D.D.,
Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

(Formerly Atlanta Baptist College)
ATLANTA, GA.

College, Academy, Divinity School

An institution famous within recent years for its emphasis on all sides of manly development—the only institution in the far South devoted solely to the education of Negro young men.

Graduates given high ranking by greatest northern universities. Debating, Y. M. C. A., athletics, all live features.

For information, address

JOHN HOPE, President.

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Founded 1866

Thorough Literary, Scientific, Educational, Musical and Social Science Courses. Pioneer in Negro music. Special study in Negro life.

Ideal and sanitary buildings and grounds. Well-equipped Science building.

Christian home life.

High standard of independent manhood and womanhood. For literature, etc., write

FAYETTE AVERY McKENZIE, President

BIDDLE UNIVERSITY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Biddle University, operated under the auspices of the Northern Presbyterian Church, has four Departments—High School, Arts and Sciences Theological and Industrial. The completion of a Grammar School course is the requirement for entrance to the first year of the High School.

The School of Arts and Sciences offers two courses of study, the Classical and the Scientific. In the scientific, German is substituted for Greek or Latin. The entrance requirement for the Freshman Class is 15 units of High School work.

The Theological Department offers two courses, each consisting of three years. The first is purely English. Greek and Hebrew are taught in the others.

All students in the High School Dept. are required to take trades in the Industrial Dept.

For further information, address
President H. L. McCrorey,
Charlotte, N. C.

Morris Brown University

Atlanta, Ga.

Co-Educational

The largest institution of learning in the South owned and controlled by Negroes. Faculty of specialists, trained in some of the best universities in the North and in the South. Noted for high standard of scholarship; industrial emphasis and positive Christian influence. Well equipped dormitories; sane athletics under faculty supervision. Expenses reasonable. Location central and healthful.

Departments: Theology, College, High School, Normal, Commercial, Musical, Domestic Science, Sewing, Printing and Tailoring.

First Semester begins September, 1920.

For further information address

JOHN H. LEWIS, President

BISHOP J. S. FLIPPER, Chairman Trustee Board.

Wiley University

Marshall, Texas

Recognized as a college of first class by Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma State Boards of Education. Harvard, Boston University, University of Illinois and University of Chicago represented on its faculty. One hundred twenty-seven in College Department, session 1919-1920. Several new buildings, steam heated and electric lighted.

M. W. DOGAN, President

The Cheyney Training School for Teachers

CHEYNEY, PENNA.

Courses include the regular academic and professional subjects and special departments in domestic art, domestic science, manual training and agriculture. Board and tuition $125. Next regular term begins Wednesday, September 15, 1920. Summer school for teachers in active service, beginning July 1. Board and tuition for the month $20.00. For further particulars and catalog write Leslie Pinckney Hill, Principal, Cheney, Penna.

Both of Us Lose, Young Man

If you fail to study the superior advantages North Carolina offers you through The Agricultural and Technical College for securing good, practical and technical training.

Four Strong Departments:

Agricultural Academic
Mechanical Teacher-Training

Night School for those who desire to work in the day.

Fall Term begins, September 1, 1920

Address:

JAS. B. DUDLEY, President
A. & T. College
Greensboro, N. C.

COLEMAN COLLEGE

GIBSLAND, LA.

Supported by Baptist State Woman's Home Mission Society of Chicago and Boston and A. B. H. Society of New York. Students from six different states. Graduates exempted on first grade by Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

O. L. COLEMAN, *President*

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL

An Episcopal boarding school for girls, under the direction of the sisters of St. Mary. Address: THE SISTER-IN-CHARGE, 6138 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hartshorn Memorial College

Richmond, Va.

A separate school for higher education of girls

Thirty seven years of success

Offers superior advantages

College, Normal, Academic, Junior and Music courses

Expenses moderate

Send for catalog to the President

Talladega Theological Seminary

TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

Is training men and women for the **Gospel Ministry** at home and abroad. Students are also being trained for work in the fields of
Social Service,
Religious Education,
The Young Mens Christian Association and
The Young Women's Christian Association.
The Seminary has an enviable record of 48 years.
For literature and full information address

JAMES P. O'BRIEN, Dean,
399 W. Battle St., Talladega, Ala.

VA. UNION UNIVERSITY

RICHMOND, VA.

Founded 1865

College, Academic and Theological departments. The school of Arts and Sciences offers classical and scientific courses. Special emphasis on Pre-Medical Work. Theological department confers B.Th. and B.D. Foremost in Debating and Athletics. For further information, address WM. J. CLARK, President.

STATE UNIVERSITY, Louisville, Ky.

Founded 1879.
The only Institution in the State having for its object Collegiate, Ministerial, Medical, and Legal training for Colored citizens in Kentucky.
Special training in Insurance, Social Service, Nursing and Hospital Work.
Normal, Commercial, Music, Domestic Science, Missionary training class.
Evening classes, correspondence course. Degrees offered.
President C. H. Parrish

THE CRISIS

Vol. 20. No. 5 SEPTEMBER, 1920 Whole No. 119

Opinion of W. E. B. Du Bois

FORWARD

THE reaction of war is upon us. For two terrible years and for four others the world has been raised to heights of intense spiritual and physical turmoil amounting at times to wild hysteria. We black folk have been whirled up with the tide. The inevitable reaction born of sheer physical law is now upon us. We sit back exhausted, depressed. What is the use? we groan. What has this world madness meant to us? We are still in bonds; wages lag behind the mounting costs of life; lynching flourishes—what's the use of it all!

Steady, comrades, you have seized from the Hell of War, Self Knowledge and Self Control. These are priceless. They are worth all. We know that there is no royal road to our emancipation. It lies rather in grim, determined, everyday strife. The strife cannot be wild and erratic and individual. It must be ordered and continuous and carefully considered —the campaign of an army and not the tactics of picturesque but ineffective guerrillas.

We have the army in the 90,000 members of the N. A. A. C. P. and hundreds of thousands of their friends and sympathizers. This army has a new leader in its Secretary, *James Weldon Johnson*. Let us now sit up, come to life and despite war-weary reaction and economic harassments, let us see that the N. A. A. C. P. has a budget of $50,000 to continue the war on lynching, to defend the defenseless in Arkansas, to inaugurate a great drive for the ballot, to combat "Jim-Crow" legislation, and open America and the world to efficient self-respecting Negro citizens.

Let every member rally to a renewed vitality in the N. A. A. C. P. Let every member in every branch get his shoulder to the wheel.

HOW SHALL WE VOTE?

THE present campaign places the Negro voter,—and indeed all American voters—in a difficult position. Four parties ask our votes.

The *Republican* party has for 25 years joined the white South in disfranchising us; it has permitted us to be "Jim-Crowed", deprived of schools and segregated. It has partially disfranchised us in its party councils and proposes practically to eliminate us as soon as this campaign is over. It has encouraged and recognized the "Lily-White" factions and nearly driven us from public office. In addition to this the Republicans represent reaction and privilege, the abolition of freedom of speech, the punishment of thinkers, the suppression of the labor movement, the encouragement and protection of trusts, and a new protective tariff to tax the poor for the benefit of the rich.

The *Democratic* party stands for exactly the same things as the Republicans. Between their professed and their actual policies there is no difference worth noting. To be sure, the northern wing of the party has

tendencies toward some recognition of the laborers' demands and the needs of a stricken war-cursed world, but this is more than neutralized by the Solid South.

The Solid South means lynching, oligarchy, mob-rule, disfranchisement, systematic ignorance and rotten-borough voting. Against this body of death the highest ideals of Woodrow Wilson at his best availed absolutely nothing, and there is not today the shadow of a hope that Governor Cox of Ohio would be able to champion any policy as president that proposes to disturb the rule in the South of the conscienceless exploiter of black and white labor.

This is the position of the two chief parties, one of which is bound to win.

There are two other parties, the *Farmer-Labor* and the *Socialist*. Both these parties speak out bravely in our behalf. Neither of them can win and because of our defenseless position the triumph of one of the greater parties without our aid might be the signal for further aggressions upon our rights as citizens. Our one clear path is this: Whatever vote we cast for president, let our vote for *Congressmen* be clear and decisive: *vote for friends of our race and defeat our enemies.*

THE RISE OF THE WEST INDIAN

IN 1880 there were 14,017 foreign born Negroes in the United States. This number increased slowly to 19,979 in 1890 and 20,336 in 1900. Then suddenly it doubled in a single decade to 40,339 in 1910 and in the last decade they have been arriving at the rate of over 5,000 a year. At present there are probably more than 100,000 foreign born Negroes in the United States, two-thirds of whom are from the West Indies and adjacent parts of South America.

These facts make it increasingly necessary for us to understand this new ally in the fight for black democracy. We are naturally provincial in North America and we easily forget that our 12 million Negroes are but one-half the Negro population of the New World. To our own numbers we must add 6,000,000 in the West Indies, and 9,000,000 in Central and South America.

Moreover the Negro problem as seen by Negroes in the Islands and the other Americas differs from our problem and differs in such ways as to make misunderstanding very easy. In most of South America the solution of the race problem is found in amalgamation with the whites and where that is going on there is little migration to America. However, in centers like Jamaica, Haiti and Guiana, where there are comparatively few whites, a racial consciousness has been developed which not only does not find amalgamation but does not desire it. In Haiti this feeling made a nation. In Jamaica, Guiana and elsewhere it is today asserting itself in a great surge of activity. Migration to other islands and to North America has been large and the war has fostered widespread discontent.

Especially have the islands become disgusted with their old leadership. These leaders were largely mulattoes and it was British policy to induce them by carefully distributed honors and preferment to identify their interests completely with the whites. The visitor to Jamaica sees no color line in politics or society but he easily fails to note that the great mass of Negro peasantry has no real economic leadership or sympathy but is left to toil at a wretched wage and under disgraceful conditions.

It is this mass of peasants, uplifted by war and migration, that is today beginning to assert itself at home and abroad, and their new cry of "Africa for the Africans" strikes

with a startling surprise upon America's darker millions. The movement is as yet inchoate and indefinite, but it is tremendously human, piteously sincere and built in the souls of a hardworking, thrifty, independent people, who while long deprived of higher training have nevertheless very few illiterates or criminals. It is not beyond possibilities that this new Ethiopia of the Isles may yet stretch out hands of helpfulness to the 12 million black men of America.

MURDER WILL OUT

SLOWLY, too slowly, and yet with inevitable sureness the meaning of the South in American civilization is becoming clear to the blindest. T. W. O'Connor, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, has just said:

"The South has been utterly reactionary in its attitude toward labor. It is completely out of step with modern attitudes toward such questions as women in industries, child labor, limited hours of labor, employers' liability and the like. In Texas recently a Democratic State administration declared martial law in Galveston, where there was a strike, against the protest of every city official, at a time when there was not a sign of disorder and no arrest was made from the beginning to the end of the strike. Yet troops were brought in and martial law proclaimed."

For long years American laborers have been bamboozled by the South. Southern white laborers have thought that they could raise themselves by disfranchising, lynching and insulting black laborers. Northern white laborers have thought that their salvation lay in forcing black workers to be scabs or to starve. Black laborers have been convinced that their salvation lay in close communion with the "aristocratic" southern landlords and capitalists and with rich northern "philanthropy" against the "poor white trash". All were wrong. There is no color line in labor. To entrenched Privilege the underpaid day's work of black and white all looks alike, and entrenched Privilege finds the South its finest, freest dwelling place.

THE SHIP AND THE SEA

THE April CRISIS said:

Only yesterday in Tennessee, where a real Republican movement with high aims and efficient leadership has been led in the western part of the state by R. R. Church, a Republican convention composed only of white men calmly ousted every black Republican. And it stands every chance of being given recognition by the National Republican Committee, which refused to seat Perry Howard of Mississippi, who was legally elected and in the face of right and justice, put a white man in his place. So that the Republican Party has practicaliy said to the South,—no decent colored man need apply and we will recognize anything, decent or indecent, among white politicians.

In confirmation of this the Republican National Convention took up contests in 11 Southern States, where the issue was clearly drawn between Negroes and "Lily Whites". Three of these were decided in favor of the Negroes and *eight* in favor of the whites. In the Tennessee case R. R. Church writes us as follows:

In reference to my contest, the National Committee, as you will see from the enclosed copy of the minutes relative to the 10th Tennessee district contest, was of an unanimous opinion that I was entitled to at least one-half of the vote of my district. On an amendment to that motion the decision was twenty-six to twenty-three that I was entitled to a full vote.

When the Committee on Credentials met, my contest was called at 5:45 in the morning. Each side was allowed five minutes to present their side of the controversy and to my surprise, instead of discussing the irregularity of my election, the lawyer for the contestant only discussed the harmful effect of the election of a colored man to represent this district in the Republican National Convention. His argument was backed up by a woman by the name of Mrs. Eddie McCall Priest of Huntington, Tennessee, who does not live in this congressional district. She had with her, four other white women said to be from Tennessee. The vote on unseating me and my contestant, C. B. Quinn, was twenty-three to eighteen.

R. R. CHURCH.

"The Republican Party is the Ship—all else is the Sea," said Frederick Douglass. Well, for God's sake, give us the Sea!

THE HISTORY OF HAITI

HAITI, one of the most beautiful islands in the world, was discovered by Christopher Columbus, December 6, 1492. The Spaniards enslaved and killed the Indian inhabitants until in 1511 only 14,000 of the original million were left. French pirates began to frequent the island in the seventeenth century and in 1663 the French annexed the eastern part and since then the island has been divided into Spanish and French halves, the former known as Santo Domingo and the latter as Haiti. African slaves were introduced and for a while cruelty, murder and desperate revolts took place all over the island.

Later, in Haiti, a more liberal policy encouraged trade; war was over and capital and slaves poured in. Sugar, coffee, chocolate, indigo, dyes, and spices were raised. There were large numbers of mulattoes, many of whom were educated in France, and many masters married Negro women who had inherited large properties, just as in the United States to-day white men are marrying eagerly the landed Indian women in the West. When white immigration increased in 1749, however, prejudice arose against these mulattoes and severe laws were passed depriving them of civil rights, entrance into the professions, and the right to hold office; severe edicts were enforced as to clothing, names, and social intercourse. Finally, after 1777, mulattoes were forbidden to come to France.

When the French Revolution broke out, the Haitians managed to send two delegates to Paris. Nevertheless the planters maintained the upper hand, and one of the colored delegates, Ogé, on returning, started a small rebellion. He and his companions were killed with great brutality. This led the French government to grant full civil rights to free Negroes. Immediately planters and free Negroes flew to arms against each other and then, suddenly, August 22, 1791, the black slaves, of whom there were four hundred and fifty-two thousand, arose in revolt to help the free Negroes.

For many years runaway slaves had hidden in the mountains under their own chiefs. One of the earliest of these chiefs was Polydor, in 1724, who was succeeded by Macandal. The great chief of these runaways or "Maroons" at the time of the slave revolt was Jean François, who was soon succeeded by Biassou.

Pierre Dominic Toussaint, known as Toussaint L'Ouverture, joined these Maroon bands, where he was called "the doctor of the armies of the king", and soon became chief aid to Jean François and Biassou. Upon their deaths Toussaint rose to the chief command. He acquired complete control over the blacks, not only in military matters, but in politics and social organization; "the soldiers regarded him as a superior being, and the farmers prostrated themselves before him. Dessalines did not dare to look in his face, and all the world trembled before his generals."

The revolt once started, blacks and mulattoes murdered whites without mercy and the whites retaliated. Commissioners were sent from France, who asked simply civil rights for freemen, and not emancipation. Indeed that was all that Toussaint himself had as yet demanded. The planters intrigued with the British and this, together with the beheading of the king (an impious act in the eyes of Negroes), induced Toussaint to join the Spaniards. In 1793 British troops were landed and the French commissioners in desperation declared the slaves emancipated. This at once won back Toussaint from the Spaniards. He became supreme in the north, while Rigaud, leader of the mulattoes, held the south and the west. By 1798 the British, having lost most of their forces by yellow fever, surrendered Mole St. Nicholas to Toussaint and departed. Rigaud finally left for France, and Toussaint in 1800 was master of Haiti. He promulgated a constitution under which Haiti was to be a self-governing colony; all men were equal before the law, and trade was practically free. Toussaint was to be president for life, with the power to name his successor.

Napoleon Bonaparte, master of France, had at this time dreams of a great American empire, and replied to Toussaint's new

government by sending twenty-five thousand men under his brother-in-law to subdue the presumptuous Negroes, as a preliminary step to his occupation and development of the Mississippi valley. Fierce fighting and yellow fever decimated the French, but matters went hard with the Negroes, too, and Toussaint finally offered to yield. He was courteously received with military honors and then, as soon as possible, treacherously seized, bound, and sent to France. He was imprisoned at Fort Joux and died, perhaps of poison, after studied humiliations, April 7, 1803.

Thus perished the greatest of American Negroes and one of the great men of all time, at the age of fifty-six. A French planter said, "God in his terrestrial globe did not commune with a purer spirit."

The treacherous killing of Toussaint did not conquer Haiti. In 1802 and 1803 some forty thousand French soldiers died of war and fever. A new colored leader, Dessalines, arose and all the eight thousand remaining French surrendered to the blockading British fleet.

Thus in 1801 Haiti became a free and independent nation; but the inhabitants were, it must be remembered, chiefly illiterate slaves without capital or experience. They began a long struggle to secure their independence and achieve prosperity. Dessalines became the first national leader and was succeeded in 1806 by Petion and Christophe. The latter had been among the Haitian soldiers who helped the Americans against the British at the siege of Savannah, while the former was a staunch and effective ally of the South American revolutionists. Petion died in 1818 and Christophe the following year. They were succeeded by Boyer who became ruler not only of Haiti but of Santo Domingo from 1822 to 1843. He gained recognition for Haiti from France, United States and Great Britain and arranged a *concordat* with the Pope. He finally resigned in 1843.

The subsequent history of Haiti since 1843 has been the struggle of a small divided country to maintain political independence. The rich resources of the country called for foreign capital, but outside capital meant political influence from abroad, which the little nation rightly feared. Within, the old antagonism of the freedman and the slave settled into a color line between the mulatto and the black, which for a time meant the difference between educated liberalism and reactionary ignorance. This difference has largely disappeared, but some vestiges of the color line remain. The result has been reaction and savagery under Soulouque, Dominique, and Nord Alexis, and decided advance under presidents like Nissage-Saget, Solomon, Légitime, and Hyppolite.

In political life Haiti is still in the sixteenth century; but in economic life, she has succeeded in placing on their own little farms the happiest and most contented peasantry in the world, after raising them from a veritable hell of slavery. If modern capitalistic greed can be restrained from interference until the best elements of Haiti secure permanent political leadership the triumph of the nation will be complete.

THE TRUTH ABOUT HAITI

AN N. A. A. C. P. INVESTIGATION

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

IN writing of my visit to Haiti for CRISIS readers, I should like to tell all that I learned about political, economic and social conditions there, and to give, as well, the information and impressions I gained about the country and the Haitian people themselves. This, of course, will not be possible, for either of these phases of the subject, fully treated, would make a complete article. I have decided that something about each phase will be more interesting and more comprehensive than all about one. Therefore, what I say will of necessity be rather sketchy.

THE HISTORIC BACKGROUND

I SHOULD like the reader, first of all, to take a swift glance at the historical and cultural background of the Haitian people In order to fully understand present and actual conditions, it is necessary to be familiar with the fact that the Haitian people have a glorious history behind them. Haiti was the first of the American Republics, after the United States, to gain its

independence. The story of the war for Haitian independence is one of the most thrilling chapters in the history of the world. If one reads only what alien historians have written, he gains the idea that the Haitian struggle was nothing more than the massacre of outnumbered whites by hordes of semi-savage blacks. There was massacre and savagery but it was on both sides. But the war itself was one which suffers very little in magnitude by comparison with the American Revolution. There were times when the French troops and the Haitian troops engaged, aggregated more than 80,000 men. The French troops were the best that Napoleon could send. The Haitian troops were not a band of lawless guerrillas but were well drilled and well officered. There were battles in which these troops compelled the admiration of the French for their valor, and their commanders, for their military ability and gallantry.

It should also be borne in mind that the Haitian Revolution was not merely a political revolution. It was also a social revolution. There was a complete overturn of both the political and social organization of the country. The man who had been the chattel became the ruler. The great estates of the colonial slave holders were cut up into small parcels and allotted among the former slaves. This last fact has a direct bearing on present conditions in Haiti, to which I shall refer later.

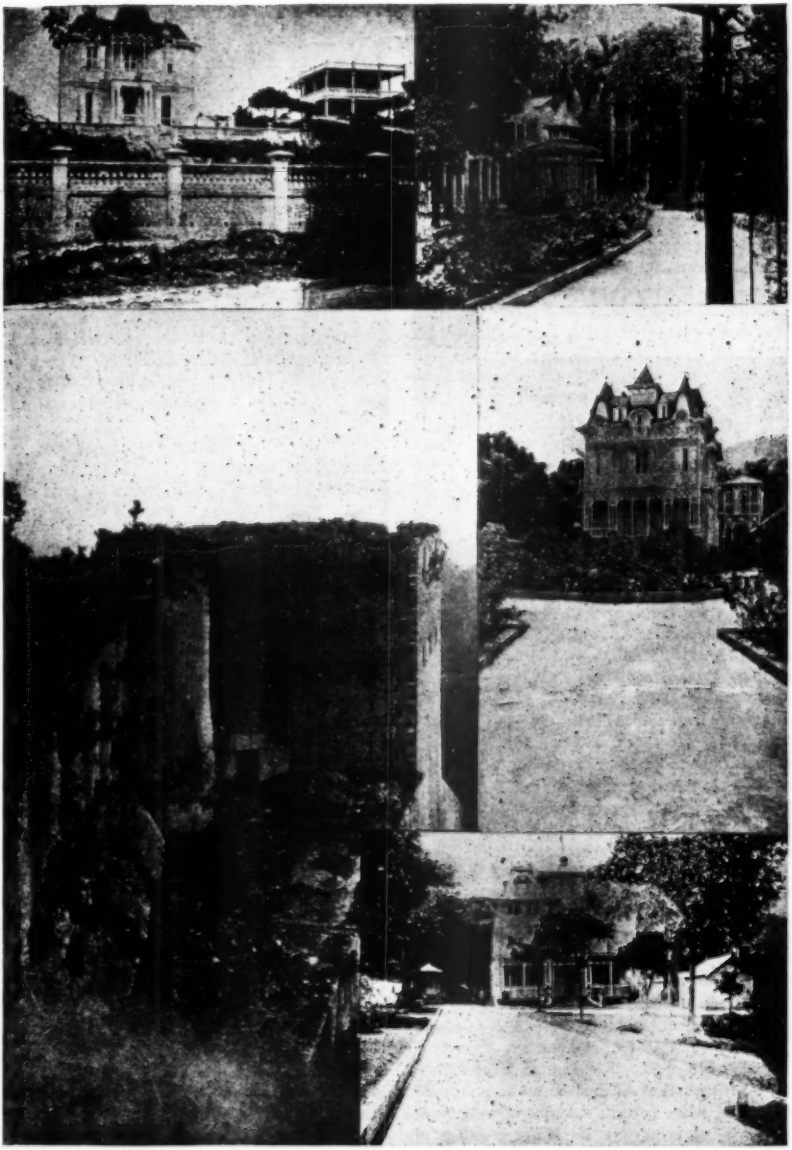
Haiti gained her independence 116 years ago and maintained her complete sovereignty down to 1915, the year of American intervention. None of the Latin-American Republics had the difficulties in maintaining their independence that Haiti encountered. The Black Republic did not receive from the United States the support which it had a right to expect. Haiti had fought France, England and Spain, but the United States was the last of all the strong nations to recognize her independence, when, indeed, she should have been the first.

CHRISTOPHE

EVEN intelligent colored Americans are apt to feel indulgent or embarrassed over the subject of Haitian history. No doubt many of them have smiled or felt ashamed at the generally accepted story about King Christophe in his palace at *Sans Souci* and his court of dukes and counts. The popular picture of Christophe's court is that of a semi-savage ludicrously playing at king, surrounded by a nobility that took their titles from the names of things they liked best to eat and drink. Christophe was a remarkable man, and a ruler of great intelligence and energy. He declared himself king because he felt that most could be accomplished for Haiti under the strongest possible form of government. Under his direction, the northern part of Haiti underwent great development. I visited Christophe's palace at *Sans Souci*. It has fallen into ruins, but there is still enough left to show that it was indeed a palace. The buildings and grounds were copied after the palace at Versailles, and were constructed by the best European architects and builders. There is no doubt that when it was erected, it was the most palatial residence on the western hemisphere.

But a yet more wonderful testimony of Christophe's energy and greatness is the citadel which he built with the idea of its being the last stronghold against the French if they should attempt to reconquer Haiti. He built this citadel on the top of a mountain more than three thousand feet high, which towered up above his palace at *Sans Souci*, and dominated the fertile plains of northern Haiti which stretch around for miles. I made the trip to the citadel. The journey requires more than two hours on horseback up a narrow and precipitous mountain-path. After I had ridden for an hour and a half, I reached a sudden turn in the path and caught the first view of the structure. The sight was amazing. It was dumbfounding. I could hardly believe my own eyes. There, from the pinnacle of the mountain, rose the massive walls of solid brick and stone to a height of more than one hundred feet. On three sides of the citadel the walls are sheer with the sides of the mountain. The other side is approached by the path.

This path, Christophe had commanded by fifty solid brass cannon, each one about thirty feet long. How he got these guns up to the top of the mountain nobody seems to know. The Haitian Government has had offers for them as metal, but nobody seems to know how to get them down. Getting them up was a super-human accomplishment, as it is not an easy matter to get up to the citadel with an ordinary basket of lunch. I spent more than two hours going



SCENES IN HAITI

A bastion of Christophe's Citadel, and homes in Port-au-Prince

through this vast fortress without pausing a moment, and the more I saw of it, the more the wonder grew on me not only as to the execution but the mere conception of such a work. In many places the walls are from eight to twelve feet thick. An idea of its size may be gained from the fact that it was built to quarter 30,000 soldiers. It is the most wonderful ruin in the western hemisphere, and for the amount of human energy and labor sacrificed, can well be compared to the pyramids of Egypt. As I stood on the highest point, where the sheer drop from the walls was more than 2,000 feet, and looked out over the rich plains of northern Haiti, I was impressed with the thought that if ever a man had the right to feel himself a king, that man was Christophe when he walked around the parapets of his citadel.

It is a people of Negro blood, who have produced a Christophe and a Dessalines, who have given to the world one of its greatest statesmen, Toussaint L'Ouverture, who have behind them a history of which they have every right to be proud, that are now threatened with the loss of their independence; that have now fallen not only under American political domination, but under the domination of American prejudice. Haiti is ruled today by martial law dispensed by Americans. There are nearly three thousand American Marines in Haiti, and American control is maintained by their bayonets. In the five years of American Occupation, more than three thousand innocent Haitians have been slaughtered.

There are three grounds on which the attempt is made to justify American intervention and the military occupation of Haiti. The first is that such a state of anarchy and bloodshed had been reached as could no longer be tolerated by the civilized world; the second, that the Haitians have demonstrated absolute unfitness to govern themselves; and the third, that great benefits have been brought to Haiti by American control.

ALLEGED ANARCHY

As to the first: The United States Government has wished to make it appear that it was forced on purely humane grounds to intervene in Haiti because of the tragic overthrow and death of President Vilbrun Guillaume, July 27-8, 1915, and that this government has been compelled to keep a military force in Haiti since that time to pacify the country and maintain order. The fact is that for nearly a year before the *coup d'état* which overthrew Guillaume, the United States had been bringing pressure on Haiti to compel that country to submit to American control. Three diplomatic attempts had been made by three different missions. It was in May, 1915, that the third attempt was made. The United States sent to Haiti Mr. Paul Fuller, Jr., with the title "Envoy Extraordinary", on a special mission to apprise the Haitian Government that the Guillaume Administration would not be recognized by the United States unless Haiti agreed to sign a covenant similar to the one which this country had with Santo Domingo. The two governments were interchanging views on this proposition when the events of July 27-8 took place.

On July 27, President Guillaume fled to the French Legation. On the same day, political prisoners in the prison at Port-au-Prince were executed. On the next morning, Guillaume was killed, and that afternoon, an American man-of-war dropped anchor at Port-au-Prince and landed American forces. Immediately after the killing of Guillaume, Port-au-Prince was as quiet as though nothing had happened, and it should be borne in mind that through it all, the life of not a single American citizen had been taken or jeopardized. The overthrow of Guillaume and its attending consequences did not constitute the cause of American intervention in Haiti; it merely furnished an opportunity for which this government was waiting. There never have been the grounds for intervention in Haiti that there have been in Mexico.

FITNESS TO RULE

THE unfitness of the Haitian people to govern themselves has been the subject of propaganda for the last century. Books and pamphlets and articles have been written, and lectures have been delivered many times over to prove that the Haitians not only were incapable of advancement, but were steadily retrograding into barbarism. An observation of the city of Port-au-Prince is sufficient to refute this oft made assertion. Port-au-Prince is a clean, well paved, well lighted city. Its newer business buildings are constructed of concrete and brick. The wooden shanties which one so often sees in magazines and

books illustrating the business section of the town are relics of the old French régime. The residential section of Port-au-Prince is built on the slopes of the hills that rise back of the city. The homes of the well-to-do people are beautiful villas with well kept grounds, and there are hundreds of them.

This section of Port-au-Prince is superior to the residential section in any of the cities of the Central American republics. In fact, Port-au-Prince is one of the most beautiful of the tropical cities which I have seen. Haiti has been independent for more than a century and if the people had been steadily retrograding into barbarism during all of that time, Port-au-Prince today would be an aggregation of filth and decay instead of the city that it is. In Port-au-Prince one will meet Americans who, in response to the exclamation, "Why I am surprised to see what a fine city Port-au-Prince is!" will answer, "Yes, but you should have seen it before the Occupation." The implication here is that the American Occupation is responsible for making Port-au-Prince a paved and well kept city. It is true that only one or two of the principal streets of Port-au-Prince were paved at the time of the intervention—five years ago—but the work had already been begun and contracts for paving the whole city had already been let by the Haitian Government. The American Occupation did not pave, and had nothing to do with the paving of a single street in Port-au-Prince. The regulations instituted by the American Health Officer may have something to do with the regularity with which the streets are swept, but my observation showed me that the Haitians have a "sweeping habit" which they must have acquired long years before the American Occupation.

I made a five-day trip through the interior, travelling day and night in an automobile. I noticed in the early morning hours, as I passed cabin after cabin in the rural districts, the women carefully sweeping the yards until they were as clean as a floor. In fact, nowhere in the rural districts of Haiti did I see the filth and squalor which may be observed in any backwoods town in our own South.

The smaller cities of Haiti are replicas of Port-au-Prince. Whatever the Haitians may not be, they are a clean people. Many may be dressed in rags and tatters, but the rags and tatters are periodically washed. A filthy Haitian is a rare exception. On this point, I recall a remark made by a white American who conducts one of the biggest mercantile businesses in Haiti. He was speaking to me about the cleanliness of the Haitians and he made an observation which struck me quite forcibly. He showed me statistics to prove that Haiti imports more soap per capita than any country in the world. He told me that three of the largest soap manufacturers in the United States maintain headquarters at Port-au-Prince.

Another point in the propaganda which has been so long circulated to prove the unfitness of the Haitians, is the statement that the people are congenitally and habitually lazy. Not long ago I saw a magazine article on Haiti, and one of the illustrations was a picture of a Haitian man lying asleep in the sun, and under it was the title "The Favorite Attitude of Haiti's Citizens." I would wager that the photographer either had to pay or persuade his subject to pose especially for him, because in all of my six weeks in Port-au-Prince, I never saw anybody lying around in the sun asleep. On the contrary, the Haitians are quite a thrifty people. What deceives some observers is the fact that their methods are primitive. The mistake is often made of confounding primitive methods with indolence. Anyone who travels the roads of Haiti will be struck by the sight of scores and hundreds and even thousands of women, boys and girls filing along, mile after mile, with the produce of their farms and gardens on their heads, or loaded on the backs of animals, to dispose of them in the markets of the towns. I do not see how anyone could accuse such people of being lazy. Of course, they might market their stuff more efficiently if they had automobile trucks; they have no automobile trucks, but they are willing to walk. For a woman to walk eight or ten miles with a bundle of produce on her head which may barely realize her a dollar is, undoubtedly, a wasteful expenditure of energy, but it is not a sign of laziness.

The Haitian people have also been accused of being ignorant and degraded. They are not degraded. I had ample opportunity to study the people of the cities, and the people of the country districts, and I found

them uniformly kind, courteous and hospitable, living in a simple and wholesome manner. The absence of crime in Haiti is remarkable, and the morality of the people is strikingly high. Port-au-Prince is a city of more than 100,000, but there is no sign of the prostitution that is so flagrant in many Latin-American cities. I was there for six weeks and in all that time, not a single case of a man being accosted by a woman on the street came to my attention. I heard even from the lips of American Marines tributes to the chastity of the Haitian women.

The charge that the Haitians are ignorant is only partly true. They are naturally quick witted and have lively imaginations. The truth, however, is that the great mass of the Haitian people are illiterate. They are perhaps more illiterate than the people of any Latin-American country, but there is a specific reason for this. For a reason which I cannot explain, the French language in the French-American colonial settlements containing a Negro population divided itself into two branches—French and Creole. This is true of Louisiana, Martinique and Guadaloupe, and also of Haiti. The Creole is an Africanized French, and must not be thought of as a mere dialect. The French-speaking person cannot, with the exception of some words, understand Creole unless he learns it. Creole is a distinct language, a graphic and very expressive language, and in some respects, is, for Haiti, a language superior to French.

The upper Haitian classes, say approximately 500,000, speak French, while the masses, probably 2,000,000, speak Creole, and though Haitian Creole is grammatically constructed, it has not been generally, reduced to writing. Therefore, these 2,000,000 people have no way of communication through the written word. They have no books to read. They cannot read the newspapers. They cannot communicate with each other by writing. The children of the masses study French the few years they spend in school, but French never becomes their every-day language. In order for Haiti to abolish illiteracy and thereby reduce the ignorance of her masses, Creole must be made a written, as well as a spoken language for I feel that it is destined to remain the folk language of the country. This offers a fascinating task for the Haitian intellectuals. Before I left, I talked with a group of them concerning it.

I had the opportunity of being received into the homes of the cultured and wealthy people of Port-au-Prince, to attend several of their social affairs and to visit the clubs. Even the most prejudiced writers of Haiti have had to make an exception of this class of Haitians, for they compel it. The majority have been educated in France. They have money. They live in beautiful houses. They are brilliant in conversation and know how to conduct themselves socially. The women dress in fine taste, many of them importing their gowns directly from Paris. Refined people from no part of the world would feel themselves out of place in the best Haitian society. Many of these women are beautiful and all of them vivacious and *chic*. I was deeply impressed with the women of Haiti, not only the society women, but the peasant women. I should like to give my impressions, but space will not allow.

AMERICAN "BENEFITS"

THE third ground offered as justification is that great benefits have been brought to Haiti by American control. I made an honest effort to find out what things the Americans have done for the benefit of Haiti, during the five years of Occupation. I found that only three things could be advanced, and they were: The Improvement of the public hospital at Port-au-Prince; enforcement of rules of modern sanitation; and the building of the great road from Port-au-Prince to Cape Haitien. The improvement in the hospital is a worthy piece of work but cannot be made to justify military occupation. The enforcement of certain rules of sanitation is not quite so important as it sounds, for the reason that Haiti, under native rule, has always been a healthy country and never subject to the epidemics which used to sweep the countries circling the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.

The building of the road from Port-au-Prince to Cape Haitien is a monumental piece of work, but it is doubtful whether the Occupation had in mind the building of a great highway for the benefit of Haiti, or the construction of a military road which would facilitate the transportation of troops and supplies from one end of the island to the other. At any rate, the manner of building this road was one of the most

brutal blunders made by the American Occupation in Haiti. It was built by forced labor. Haitian men were seized on the country roads and taken off their farms and put to work. They were kept in compounds at night and not allowed to go home. They were maltreated, beaten and terrorized. In fact, they were in the same category with the convicts in the Negro chain gangs that are used to build roads in many of our southern states. It was largely out of the methods of building this road that there arose the need for "pacification". The Haitians rebelled. Many of them made their escape and fled to the hills and armed themselves as best they could for revenge. These refugees make up the greatest part of the "caco" forces, and it has now become the duty and sport of American marines to hunt these "cacos" with rifles and machine guns. I was seated at table one day in company with an American captain of marines and I heard him describe a "caco" hunt. He told how they finally came upon a crowd of natives having a cock fight and how they let them have it with machine guns.

Victims of American Rule

There was one accomplishment which I did expect to find. I expected to find that the Americans had at least made an attempt to develop and improve the system of public education in Haiti. This, at least, they have done in other countries where they have taken control. But I found that the American Occupation has not advanced public education in Haiti a single step. No new school buildings have been erected or new schools established. Not a single Haitian youth has been sent away for training and not a single American teacher, white or colored, has been sent to Haiti to teach.

The United States has absolutely failed in Haiti. It has failed to accomplish any results that justify its military Occupation of that country, and it has made it impossible for those results ever to be accomplished because of the distrust, bitterness and hatred which it has engendered in the Haitian people. Brutalities and atrocities on the part of American Marines have occurred with sufficient frequency to bring about deep resentment and terror on the part of the Haitian people. There have been needless killings of natives by marines. I was told that some marines had cut a notch in the stocks of their rifles for each native killed. Just before I left Port-au-Prince, an American marine caught a Haitian boy stealing sugar on the wharf, and instead of arresting him, he battered his brains out with the butt of his rifle.

I learned from the lips of American marines, themselves, of a number of cases of rape on Haitian women by marines. But, perhaps, the worst phase of American brutality in Haiti is, after all, not in the individual cases of cruelty, but in the American attitude. This attitude may be illustrated by a remark made by a marine officer at another time when I was seated at table with some Americans. We were discussing the Haitian situation when he said, "The trouble with this business is that some of these people with a little money and education, think they are as good as we are." The irony of his remark struck me quite forcibly since I had already met a number of cultured Haitians in their homes.

The Americans have carried American prejudice to Haiti. Before their advent, there was no such thing in social circles as race prejudice. Social affairs were attended on the same footing by natives and white foreigners. The men in the American Occupation, when they first went down, also attended Haitian social affairs, but now they have set up their own social circle and established their own club to which no Haitian is invited, no matter what his social standing is. The Haitians now retaliate by never inviting Americans to their social affairs or

their clubs. Of course, there are some semi-social affairs at which Haitians and Occupation officials meet, but there is a uniform rule among Haitian ladies not to dance with any American official.

A great deal of this prejudice has been brought about because the Administration has seen fit to send southern white men to Haiti. For instance, the man at the head of the customs service is a man who was formerly a parish clerk in Louisiana. The man who is second in charge of the customs service is a man who was formerly Deputy Collector of Customs at Pascagoula, Miss. The man who is Superintendent of Public Instruction was formerly a school teacher in Louisiana. It seems like a practical joke to send a man from Louisiana where they have not good schools even for white children down to Haiti to organize schools for black children. And the mere idea of white Mississippians going down to civilize Haitians and teach them law and order would be laughable except for the fact that the attempt is actually being made to put the idea into execution. These Southerners have found Haiti to be the veritable promised land of "jobs for deserving democrats". Many of these men, both military and civilian officials, have moved their families to Haiti. In Port-au-Prince many of them live in fine villas. Many of them who could not keep a hired girl in the United States have a half-dozen servants. All of the civilian heads of departments have automobiles furnished at the expense of the Haitian Government. These automobiles seem to be used chiefly to take the women and children out for an airing each afternoon. It is interesting to see with what disdain, as they ride around, they look down upon the people who pay for the cars. It is also interesting to note that the Haitian officials and even the cabinet officers who are officially the superiors of these various heads have no cars. For example, the Louisiana superintendent has a car, but the Haitian Minister of Public Instruction has none. What the Washington Administration should have known was that in order to do anything worth while for Haiti, it was necessary to send men there who were able and willing to treat Negroes as men, and not because of their ability to speak poor French, or their knowledge of "handling niggers".

The United States has failed in Haiti. It should get out as well and as quickly as it can and restore to the Haitian people their independence and sovereignty. The colored people of the United States should be interested in seeing that this is done, for Haiti is the one best chance that the Negro has in the world to prove that he is capable of the highest self-government. If Haiti should ultimately lose her independence, that one best chance will be lost.

"PASTURES NEW"

JESSIE FAUSET

FOUR books on my desk open up to me an undiscovered country. They reveal what I was unable to discover even in the New York Public Library—first glimpses of the literature of Haiti. Here are *Morceaux Choisis* ("Selections") in prose, and *Morceaux Choisis* in poetry, besides a critique of Haitian literature by Duraciné Vaval, and *Rires et Pleurs*, ("Tears and Smiles") the poetical works of a Haitian poet—Oswald Durand.

Haiti boasts of a literature which reaches at least as far back as the end of the 18th century. Even in its beginnings it possesses a maturity and a stylistic quality such as we fail to notice in the early literary output of America. This may be due to certain intrinsic characteristics of the French tongue. That language if spoken or written correctly seems in that very process to give itself "the grand style" Virtually any Frenchman who is really a writer is a stylist. Haitian prose writers show this same tendency—it is a little more difficult to trace it in poetry,—but one detects it immediately in the prose both of the forum and of the novel.

Out of a host of Haitian authors mentioned by Solon Ménos and his collaborators in the *Morceaux Choisis*, we must speak of Beauvais Lespinasse, born in 1811, a son of Port-au-Prince. M. Lespinasse in his "History of the Freedmen" writes on an old and moot phase of the eternal ques-

tion of the color line.

"In France," he says, "master and slave were both white. There was no difference between a freedman who had the good luck to attain wealth and power, and any other rich and powerful man. In San Domingo the Freedman was easily discernible no matter where he turned, because he was not white. Nevertheless no one dreamed at first of disputing the rights accorded him by liberty. It was a long time before the color of the freedman became the excuse for his segregation. But when the hour of corruption finally struck, this single fact added to the condition of slavery the prejudice of color. Slavery in France was simply an exploiting of *men*, whereas in San Domingo it was an exploiting of *race*. Prejudice in France was merely that against men of poor and weak estate; in San Domingo it was against men of every degree of the African race."

The question of color and its ramifications is a favorite. We find Antenor Firmin, Haitian minister to Paris in 1900, writing on "The Rôle Played by Black Haiti in the History of Civilization". Jules Devieux in his *Chanson d'Afrique* gives a touching account of native Africans torn by the white slaver from their fatherland, brokenly promising those left behind "never, never to forget, no matter how distant the land of exile for which they were starting". Thalés Manigat bases the "Grandeur of the Soul of a Slave" on a magnificent black hero,—Jacques.

Other phases of life meet with due attention. Léon Audain, physician and pathologist, writes sanely and wisely on voodooism. He goes right to the heart of the matter.

" . . . Critics pretend to see in this practice (voodooism) irrefutable proof of the barbarous tendencies of the Haitians. This is overshooting the mark. As I see it Haitians find in voodooism, at least in its ordinary manifestations, only a means of distraction. At certain seasons of the year they offer up as sacrifice, goats, sheep and fowls—and eat them. They drink rum—far too much of it,—they dance to the sound of the drum, the bell, the triangle and the *cata* and lend themselves to all sorts of jugglery, just as in Europe at any given carnival, people throng the streets with din and orgy. Each nation has its own special method of amusement. Spain and southern France enjoy the bull fight; the fine sand of the arena is ensanguined with the blood of man and beast. Northern France and Belgium favor cock-fights. I need not dwell on the gladiatorial combats of ancient Rome which none the less has handed down to the European world its laws and civilization! It is impossible to standardize the amusements of the *hoi polloi* or to judge from their nature the degree of civilization to which any given people has attained."

These are the propagandists. There are the pure literati too. Vaval the critic speaks specially of Frédéric Marcelin the novelist, famous because of his *Ducas-Hippolyte* and his "Little Tale of Haiti" better known as *Thémistocle-Epaminondas-Labasterre*. Georges Sylvain, according to this critic, is no mean critic himself; his writings "refine feeling and develop judgment." Amilcar Duval in his *Après Dîner* tells a charming tale of the love affair of a child for a beautiful woman bearing the exotic name Ellyane.

In the field of drama we have *La Fille de l'Empéreur* by Liautaud Ethéard, whose plot centres about the great L'Ouverture, and *Le Conseiller Delord* by Edmond Saintonge which somehow recalls his great French predecessor Eugène Scribe.

It is always difficult to define the charm of poetry. Perhaps because that charm rests so largely on the perfect blending of idea and form. There are a few poems which bear resetting in another tongue—but not many. Fewer if any endure the transition from one language to another of essentially different stock. French poetry does not lend itself easily to our harsher, less flexible mould. So it is almost impossible to bring over to the reader in English, the verse of Haiti and have him perceive its charm. It *is* there, however, ranking with the charm of the poetry of France.

One is struck by the patriotic motif. A country whose struggle for freedom has been so persistent and so beset must reflect that condition in the hearts of her sons. Pierre Faubert, born in the troublesome days following the fall of L'Ouverture, sings:

Brothers, we've cast beneath our feet
The infamous yoke that bowed us so;
Yellow or black—what mattered our skins
When we sought revenge on our common foe?

God who is just gave strength to our arms,
Yellow or black we breasted the flood;
Crying "What matters? We've built for our race
A common land bathed in common blood!"

Destainville Martineau depicts in his *Lamentations de la Patrie* the country's woe on beholding the horrors of civil war.

Massillon Coicou bids all children
Love with all your hearts, your Fatherland,
. . . . . .
Preserve for her a worship grave and pure!

Oswald Durand, Paul Lochard and Georges Sylvain are the names which stand out even in a cursory survey of Haiti's poetry. Durand in particular is the favorite. He is the lyricist, the poet of the poets, the artist creating and enjoying art for art's sake. His poetry deals with the adventures of love—life indeed is to him nothing but a series of such adventures—he rings all the changes,—but grave or gay the theme is always the same.

Vaval says "Before anything else the *Rires et Pleurs* are a libation to love. Oswald like Alfred de Musset is not far from believing that love is the main excuse for living."

I have known tremendous loves
Of an hour's—or less—duration.
Fate dismissed them on their way—
Death arrived with their creation.

The poetry even more than the prose shows the influence of France and of the classics. But why not? Both France and the classics are the property of the world.

In *Le Secret d'Etre Heureux* of Jules-Solime Milscent, son of a white father and black mother, one finds a familiar note. It is the *Carpe Diem* of Horace the *Freut Euch des Lebens* of Nägeli and the "Gather ye rosebuds while ye may" of Robert Herrick.

Milscent sings:

Take this lesson to your hearts,
Lovers young and maidens fair:
Hug your fond illusions fast,
Do not seek the truth to bare.
Do not seek to penetrate
Why's and wherefore's of life's pleasure.
Ignorance is often bliss:
Knowledge may destroy joy's treasure!

Thus the Haitian poet singing over a century ago shows that life with its ideals, its problems and its solaces, flows on always the same, though lived under different skies and in varied climes.

THE SLEEPER WAKES

A NOVELETTE IN THREE INSTALLMENTS

JESSIE FAUSET

I-II

AMY when an infant was left in care of a colored family, the Boldins, whom she grew to love, especially her little foster brother Cornelius. She grew up innocent and happy but impulsive and at the age of seventeen suddenly decided to run away to New York City. Here she found work and was received as white. Finally a Greenwich Village artist, Zora Harrisson, took her into her coterie and eventually married her to a wealthy, elderly southern white man, Stuart Wynne.

III

From the very beginning *he* was different from what she had supposed. To start with he was far, far wealthier, and he had, too, a tradition, a family-pride which to Amy was inexplicable. Still more inexplicably he had a race-pride. To his wife this was not only strange but foolish. She was as Zora had once suggested, the true democrat. Not that she preferred the company of her maids, though the reason for this did not lie *per se* in the fact that they were maids. There was simply no common ground. But she was uniformly kind, a trait which had she been older would have irritated her husband. As it was, he saw in it only an additional indication of her freshness, her lack of worldliness which seemed to him the attributes of an inherent refinement and goodness untouched by experience.

He, himself, was intolerant of all people of inferior birth or standing and looked with contempt on foreigners, except the French and English. All the rest were variously "guineys", "niggers", and "wops", and all of them he genuinely despised and hated, and talked of them with the huge intoler-

ant carelessness characteristic of occidental civilization. Amy was never able to understand it. People were always first and last, just people to her. Growing up as the average colored American girl does grow up, surrounded by types of every hue, color and facial configuration she had had no absolute ideal. She was not even aware that there was one. Wynne, who in his grim way had a keen sense of humor, used to be vastly amused at the artlessness with which she let him know that she did not consider him good-looking. She never wanted him to wear anything but dark blue, or sombre mixtures always.

"They take away from that awful whiteness of your skin," she used to tell him, "and deepen the blue of your eyes."

In the main she made no attempt to understand him, as indeed she made no attempt to understand anything. The result, of course, was that such ideas as seeped into her mind stayed there, took growth and later bore fruit. But just at this period she was like a well-cared for, sleek, housepet, delicately nurtured, velvety, content to let her days pass by. She thought almost nothing of her art just now, except as her sensibilities were jarred by an occasional disharmony. Likewise, even to herself, she never criticized Wynne, except when some act or attitude of his stung. She could never understand why he, so fastidious, so versed in elegance of word and speech, so careful in his surroundings, even down to the last detail of glass and napery, should take such evident pleasure in literature of a certain prurient type. He fairly revelled in the realistic novels which to her depicted sheer badness. He would get her to read to him, partly because he liked to be read to, mostly because he enjoyed the realism and in a slighter degree because he enjoyed seeing her shocked. Her point of view amused him.

"What funny people," she would say naively, "to do such things." She could not understand the liaisons and intrigues of women in the society novels, such infamy was stupid and silly. If one starved, it was conceivable that one might steal; if one were intentionally injured, one might hit back, even murder; but deliberate nastiness she could not envisage. The stories, after she had read them to him, passed out of her mind as completely as though they had never existed.

Picture the two of them spending three years together with practically no friction. To his dominance and intolerance she opposed a soft and unobtrusive indifference. What she wanted she had, ease, wealth, adoration, love, too, passionate and imperious, but she had never known any other kind. She was growing cleverer also, her knowledge of French was increasing, she was acquiring a knowledge of politics, of commerce and of the big social questions, for Wynne's interests were exhaustive and she did most of his reading for him. Another woman might have yearned for a more youthful companion, but her native coldness kept her content. She did not love him, she had never really loved anybody, but little Cornelius Boldin—he had been such an enchanting, such a darling baby, she remembered,—her heart contracted painfully when she thought as she did very often of his warm softness.

"He must be a big boy now," she would think almost maternally, wondering—once she had been so sure!—if she would ever see him again. But she was very fond of Wynne, and he was crazy over her just as Zora had predicted. He loaded her with gifts, dresses, flowers, jewels—she amused him because none but colored stones appealed to her.

"Diamonds are so hard, so cold, and pearls are dead," she told him.

Nothing ever came between them, but his ugliness, his hatefulness to dependents. It hurt her so, for she was naturally kind in her careless, uncomprehending way. True, she had left Mrs. Boldin without a word, but she did not guess how completely Mrs. Boldin loved her. She would have been aghast had she realized how stricken her flight had left them. At twenty-two, Amy was still as good, as unspoiled, as pure as a child. Of course with all this she was too unquestioning, too selfish, too vain, but they were all faults of her lovely, lovely flesh. Wynne's intolerance finally got on her nerves. She used to blush for his unkindness. All the servants were colored, but she had long since ceased to think that perhaps she, too, was colored, except when he, by insult toward an employee, overt always at least implied, made her realize his contemptuous dislike and disregard for a dark skin or Negro blood.

"Stuart, how can you say such things?" she would expostulate. "You can't expect

a man to stand such language as that." And Wynne would sneer, "A man—you don't consider a nigger a man, do you? Oh, Amy, don't be such a fool. You've got to keep them in their places."

Some innate sense of the fitness of things kept her from condoling outspokenly with the servants, but they knew she was ashamed of her husband's ways. Of course, they left—it seemed to Amy that Peter, the butler, was always getting new "help",—but most of the upper servants stayed, for Wynne paid handsomely and although his orders were meticulous and insistent, the retinue of employees was so large that the individual's work was light.

Most of the servants who did stay on in spite of Wynne's occasional insults had a purpose in view. Callie, the cook, Amy found out, had two children at Howard University—of course she never came in contact with Wynne—the chauffeur had a crippled sister. Rose, Amy's maid and purveyor of much outside information, was the chief support of her family. About Peter, Amy knew nothing; he was a striking, taciturn man, very competent, who had left the Wynnes' service years before and had returned in Amy's third year. Wynne treated him with comparative respect. But Stephen, the new valet, met with entirely different treatment. Amy's heart yearned toward him, he was like Cornelius, with short-sighted, patient eyes, always willing, a little over-eager. Amy recognized him for what he was; a boy of respectable, ambitious parentage, striving for the means for an education; naturally far above his present calling, yet willing to pass through all this as a means to an end. She questioned Rosa about him.

"Oh, Stephen," Rosa told her, "yes'm, he's workin' for fair. He's got a brother at the Howard's and a sister at Smith's. Yes'm, it do seem a little hard on him, but Stephen, he say, they're both goin' to turn roun' and help him when they get through. That blue silk has a rip in it, Miss Amy, if you was thinkin' of wearin' that. Yes'm, somehow I don't think Steve's very strong, kinda worries like. I guess he's sorta nervous."

Amy told Wynne. "He's such a nice boy, Stuart," she pleaded, "it hurts me to have you so cross with him. Anyway don't call him names." She was both surprised and frightened at the feeling in her that prompted her to interfere. She had held so aloof from other people's interests all these years.

"I *am* colored," she told herself that night. "I feel it inside of me. I must be or I couldn't care so about Stephen. Poor boy, I suppose Cornelius is just like him. I wish Stuart would let him alone. I wonder if all white people are like that. Zora was hard, too, on unfortunate people." She pondered over it a bit. "I wonder what Stuart would say if he knew I was colored?" She lay perfectly still, her smooth brow knitted, thinking hard. "But he loves me," she said to herself still silently. "He'll always love my looks," and she fell to thinking that all the wonderful happenings in her sheltered, pampered life had come to her through her beauty. She reached out an exquisite arm, switched on a light, and picking up a hand-mirror from a dressing-table, fell to studying her face. She was right. It was her chiefest asset. She forgot Stephen and fell asleep.

But in the morning her husband's voice issuing from his dressing-room across the hall, awakened her. She listened drowsily. Stephen, leaving the house the day before, had been met by a boy with a telegram. He had taken it, slipped it into his pocket, (he was just going to the mail-box) and had forgotten to deliver it until now, nearly twenty-four hours later. She could hear Stuart's storm of abuse—it was terrible, made up as it was of oaths and insults to the boy's ancestry. There was a moment's lull. Then she heard him again.

"If your brains are a fair sample of that black wench of a sister of yours——"

She sprang up then thrusting her arms as she ran into her pink dressing-gown. She got there just in time. Stephen, his face quivering, was standing looking straight into Wynne's smoldering eyes. In spite of herself, Amy was glad to see the boy's bearing. But he did not notice her.

"You devil!" he was saying. "You white-faced devil! I'll make you pay for that!" He raised his arm. Wynne did not blench.

With a scream she was between them. "Go, Stephen, go,—get out of the house. Where do you think you are? Don't you know you'll be hanged, lynched, tortured?" Her voice shrilled at him.

Wynne tried to thrust aside her arms that clung and twisted. But she held fast

till the door slammed behind the fleeing boy.

"God, let me by, Amy!" As suddenly as she had clasped him she let him go, ran to the door, fastened it and threw the key out the window.

He took her by the arm and shook her. "Are you mad? Didn't you hear him threaten me, me, — a nigger threaten me?" His voice broke with anger, "And you're letting him get away! Why, I'll get him. I'll set bloodhounds on him, I'll have every white man in this town after him! He'll be hanging so high by midnight—" he made for the other door, cursing, half-insane.

How, *how* could she keep him back! She hated her weak arms with their futile beauty! She sprang toward him. "Stuart, wait," she was breathless and sobbing. She said the first thing that came into her head. "Wait, Stuart, you cannot do this thing." She thought of Cornelius—suppose it had been he—"Stephen,—that boy,—he is my brother."

He turned on her. "What!" he said fiercely, then laughed a short laugh of disdain. "You are crazy," he said roughly, "My God, Amy! How can you even in jest associate yourself with these people? Don't you suppose I know a white girl when I see one? There's no use in telling a lie like that."

Well, there was no help for it. There was only one way. He had turned back for a moment, but she must keep him many moments—an hour. Stephen must get out of town.

She caught his arm again. "Yes," she told him, "I did lie. Stephen is not my brother, I never saw him before." The light of relief that crept into his eyes did not escape her, it only nerved her. "But I *am* colored," she ended.

Before he could stop her she had told him all about the tall white woman. "She took me to Mrs. Boldin's and gave me to her to keep. She would never have taken me to her if I had been white. If you lynch this boy, I'll let the world, your world, know that your wife is a colored woman."

"God! Let me by, Amy!"

He sat down like a man suddenly stricken old, his face ashen. "Tell me about it again," he commanded. And she obeyed, going mercilessly into every damning detail.

(*To be concluded in the October* CRISIS)

National · Association · for · the ··· Advancement · of · Colored · People.

THE POLITICAL CONVENTIONS

NONE of the political parties can profess ignorance as to the needs and aspirations of the Negro in the coming political campaign. Representatives of the N. A. A. C. P. have presented the demands of the Negro before the conventions of the Republican Party at Chicago, the Democratic Party at San Francisco and at the convention called by the Committee of Forty-eight in Chicago in July from which sprang the new Farmer-Labor Party.

James Weldon Johnson, our Field Secretary, who was a member of the Advisory Committee on Platform and Policies of the Republican Party, attended the Chicago Convention. He had a personal conference with Senator Watson, who was Chairman of the Republican Platform Committee, regarding a plank against lynching. He and other colored men also appeared before the Platform Committee and spoke in behalf of a plank endorsing legislation that would make lynching a Federal offense. Such a plank was included in the Republican platform and read:

"We urge Congress to consider the most effective means to end lynching in this country, which continues to be a blot on our American citizenship."

This single reference to the Negro, is, of course, far from satisfactory. Its significance lies in the fact that it indicates that the Republican Party realizes that the Negro is not as easily satisfied as he once was with promises alone. It realizes that something tangible must be done if that party hopes to retain the support of the Negro vote.

At the San Francisco Convention of the Democratic Party a committee representing the Association, headed by Walter A. Butler, President of the Northern California Branch, appeared before National Committeeman Quinn of Rhode Island of the Resolutions Committee and requested planks against lynching, for enforcement of civil service laws without discrimination and for Federal control of elementary education. Those who read the Democratic platform know the results. Nothing was expected and nothing was received. The Association desired, however, to put that party on record. This it did.

The most encouraging reception was that accorded the Rev. Robert W. Bagnall of Detroit, who is Organizer for the Association in the Great Lakes District, by the conventions of the Committee of Forty-eight and the American Labor Party in Chicago in July. An ovation was given Mr. Bagnall at the conclusion of his address. The joint platform contains a plank demanding equal suffrage for all citizens regardless of race, creed or color; one demanding that this country shall abandon imperialistic designs, instituted at the behest of Wall Street, and shall withdraw from Haiti, San Domingo, the Philippines and Porto Rico. The resolution of the Labor Party against lynching is unusually strong and offers a striking contrast to the indefinite tone of the plank adopted by the Republican Party. It reads:

"*Whereas*, The lynching of our fellow-workers is not only un-American and brutal, but a most flagrant denial of fundamental American rights; and

Whereas, Such lynchings not only bring about a moral deterioration in the community, but breed disrespect for law,

Therefore, Be it resolved that the Labor Party in convention assembled protests most vehemently against the un-American crime of lynching and urges upon the legislatures of the various states and upon Congress to enact legislation making impossible future lynchings or any other manifestation of the mob spirit."

This resolution which was later adopted as a plank in the platform demanded in definite language the enactment of laws by Congress making lynching a Federal offense, after being concurred in by the Committee of Forty-eight convention.

One of the most prominent figures at the convention who could not be reached in time to secure permission to use his name writes to Mr. Johnson the following regarding the action of the convention and Mr. Bagnall's speech:

"Mr. Bagnall spoke very effectively and movingly before both the Labor Party Convention and the 48 Convention. I am extremely glad that he was there, since the effort which I had suspected would occur to sidestep the color question, did occur, and in fact became quite pivotal in the deliberations of the amalgamated convention.

"We have a platform and a candidate both squarely pledged and aggressively interested in the colored people . . . ."

The October CRISIS will contain later developments with regard to the political situation which will be of extreme interest to all colored voters and to those who are interested in the great question of how the Negro vote will go in November.

DULUTH

THE August issue of THE CRISIS told of the work done by our branches at St. Paul and Minneapolis in connection with the lynching of three Negroes at Duluth on June 15. Since that story was written, additional evidence secured through investigation and the action of the Grand Jury in returning indictments of members of the mob throw more and more doubt on the guilt of the three men lynched. Investigators' reports show that there is grave doubt as to the guilt of any of the Negroes lynched or now held in prison, nor is there any proof that the girl was assaulted. In fact, available evidence points to the conclusion that the story of the assault was an afterthought.

Thus, an investigator sent to the scene by the St. Paul Branch, N. A. A. C. P., reports: "The conduct of the boy and girl is inconsistent with an assumption of the guilt. The girl accompanied by the boy left her home at 8 P. M. for the circus and [they] were home again at 10 P. M. They came home on the street car with many other people and exhibited no signs of excitement. Both went to their respective homes and said nothing to anyone about it. The girl made no complaint and the following morning at 8:30 she was at the train to identify the Negroes if possible, and after looking at each of them declared that none of them was the guilty party. She was examined the same day by a reputable physician who declared that he could find no evidence of the girl having been criminally assaulted, although she claims six Negroes had assaulted her in turn. The boy went home and had to be at work at 12 o'clock. He was at home two hours, from 10 to 12, and said nothing about this awful crime."

A huge caption on the first page of the Duluth *Rip-Saw* of June 26, reads as follows: "Negroes Did Not Rape Girl."

Despite the complete absence of proof against the lynched colored men, and despite the strong indications that the story of the assault was a fabrication, the press of the country gave the wildest and most prominent display to statements that an alleged attack upon a white girl by colored men had been the cause of the orgy of bestiality and mobbism which had raged through the streets of Duluth.

There was, so far as the N. A. A. C. P. knows, no attempt on the part of the press to correct the viciously misleading impression which had gone forth to the country. A typical instance is that of the New York *Times* which published prominently statements relating to the alleged attack. The only correction and indication that the colored victims of mob violence had not been guilty occurred in an insignificant news item headed "Duluth Lynching Dragnet", wherein the County Attorney was quoted as announcing that the inquiry aided by the chief of police had proved that at least two of the three men lynched had been innocent of the assault with which they had been charged.

Despite this and over a month after the affair the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* says editorially: "A few weeks ago three Negroes were lynched in Duluth for the unspeakable crime unspeakably committed."

The news method of the press, which makes charges of guilt, good news, and proof of innocence unworthy of display, constitutes a large element of the falsification which complicates the relations of white and colored people in this country.

At the time of writing forty men had been indicted by the Grand Jury and will be tried at the September term of court. The Twin City branches as well as the newly formed branch at Duluth are watching the cases very closely in conjunction with the National Office.

THE ERIE SURVEY

THE Erie, Pa., Branch, located in a city where the colored population has greatly increased during the past five years, has

recently done a splendid piece of work in investigating in thorough fashion housing conditions among colored people in that city. This report is too lengthy to give in full but it offers suggestions to other branches in communities where there are problems resulting from a marked increase in the colored population. A schedule was drawn to ascertain the following points: Name; address; number of occupants; occupation; employer; present monthly rent; number of rooms and style of house, whether frame or brick; state of repair; sanitary conditions; length of residence; landlord's name; monthly rent a year ago; when rent was raised and how much. It was also ascertained whether or not the occupant was the owner of his home; the purchase price; the present value; the amount of mortgage; also whether he would like to own a home and in what district, and the amount of money he could afford to pay down as the first payment.

The work was done largely by the members of the Branch Executive Committee. In addition to the above preliminary report, the Committee expects to interview the Real Estate Board, Loan Companies and employers and to interest citizens as to what they can and will do for the colored people in Erie.

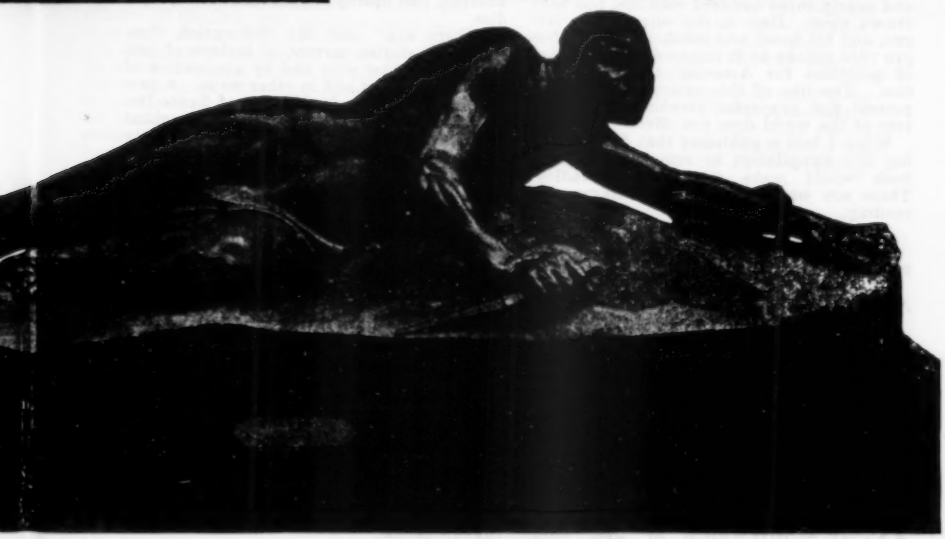
Erie is a city of 93,372, of which 1200 are colored people. The census of 1910 gives the colored population of Erie as 340. The relations of the colored and white people of the city are amicable

THE VAN HOVE STATUES IN THE

and it is doubted whether any other northern city has less race prejudice. The colored people are not confined to any particular district and there are no segregation laws. In connection with its survey the Branch Executive Committee prepared a map showing the location of every colored renter and home owner. In its work the Committee had the most enthusiastic co-operation of the colored citizens of Erie. They gave information some of which, in the case of home owners, might be construed as nobody else's business. However, they all realized that their help would be of value to the Committee and that the facts once secured would aid every colored citizen of the city.

Replies to the schedule sent out were received from 112—42 home owners and 68 renters; 531 people were covered by the investigation, of which 110 families, 38.18 per cent, were home owners—a remarkable showing, in the opinion of the Committee. Thirty-seven occupations were represented, the majority of which were personal service occupations.

One of the matters now being taken up by the Branch Executive Committee is that of interviewing the Real Estate Board of the city, various building and loan companies and the employers of colored laborers with the view of finding out on what terms colored citizens may be able to purchase homes. A list of properties available to colored people will be secured and every effort will be made to assist colored citizens to become home owners. The question of securing more dwellings for renting will be taken up. Quite recently there have been many instances of colored workmen leaving the city because they were unable to secure dwellings for their families. Employers of colored labor will be asked to consider this fact and suggest means of aiding colored persons in securing permanent dwellings in Erie.



IN THE CONGO MUSEUM, BRUSSELS. (ABOVE) THE PROSTRATE VICTIM (BELOW) THE SPIRIT OF REVENGE.

The Looking Glass

LITERATURE

MAURICE McMAHON in *Gale's:*

What think ye of Christ, ye patriots all,
With your selfish ends to gain?
Alas! it seems, from the acts ye do,
His coming to earth was vain.
Think ye ever of how ye knelt
At your mothers' knees, and God's spirit felt?
Illusions of madness are veiling your eyes;
Would God that the clouds would rise!

* * *

E. P. Dutton issues *The Voice of the Negro* by Robert T. Kerlin. This is a compilation of the sayings of the Negro press on various phases of the problem. Professor Kerlin says in the introduction:

This book is designed to show the Negro's reaction to the Washington Riot and like events following, and to the World War and the discussion of the Treaty. It may, in the editor's estimation, be regarded as a primary document in promoting a knowledge of the Negro, his point of view, his way of thinking upon race relations, his grievance, his aspirations, his demands. Virtually the entire Afro-American press, consisting of two dailies, a dozen magazines, and nearly three hundred weeklies, has been drawn upon. Here is the voice of the Negro, and his heart and mind. Here the Negro race speaks as it thinks on the question of questions for America—the race question. The like of this utterance, in angry protest and prayerful pleading, the entire rest of the world does not offer.

When I told a publisher that I was making this compilation he remarked that my book would make disagreeable reading. There are worse things than disagreeable reading.

* * *

Recent treatment of the Negro in periodicals:

The Black Vote. W. E. B. DuBois. *The Nation*, June 5, 1920.

Black Man Without a Country. W. A. Anderson. *Harper's*, May, 1920.

The New Negro Speaks. Martha Gruening. *The World To-morrow*, July, 1920.

Menace of a New Race War. *Current Opinion*. July, 1920.

The Conquest of Haiti. H. J. Seligmann. *The Nation*, July 10, 1920.

A Negro Diplomat. M. W. Ovington. *The Freeman*, August 4, 1920.

HAITI ET AL

OTTO SCHOENRICH of New York, former Secretary of the Minister of Finance of the Dominican Republic, spoke at the Clark University Conference on Mexico and the Caribbean, of the American injustice in tropical countries. The New York *Times* quotes him:

"The record made in Santo Domingo must bring us deep disappointment, while the mess in Haiti must awaken feelings of resentment and shame."

The chief fault is in the Washington Government which "in its dealings with Haiti and Santo Domingo has displayed a disregard of the rights of the inhabitants, an obtuseness with respect to the obligations devolving upon the United States and an indifference to the opinion of Latin-America and the world which are simply incomprehensible."

Inhabitants of the Virgin Islands, he declared, are complaining that they had more freedom and consideration under Danish rule than at present, and it seems that "whenever in the last five years the United States has assumed the government of another country the coming of the American flag signified suppression of popular institutions and the setting up of an arbitrary and inefficient militarism."

Not a few of the naval and marine officers in Santo Domingo have been "overbearing tyrants," said the speaker, but a number have been conscientious. Some, he averred, had openly shown their race prejudice.

"There are," said Mr. Schoenrich, "unfortunate stories current of torture of prisoners by water cure and by application of red-hot machetes and in other ways. A protest signed by the Archbishop of Santo Domingo, which is being spread throughout Latin America, is, in part, my authority for this statement. Giving prisoners an opportunity to escape and shooting them while escaping is also said to have occurred."

* * *

Jacinto Lopez, editor of *La Reforma Social* of Venezuela, says:

The President of the United States exercises a virtual dictatorship over the islands and republics of the Caribbean and Central America, uncontrolled by public opinion either in the United States or in the republics themselves. Since 1898 the United States by seizure of strategic stations, the establishment of various kinds of protectorates, had become supreme lord of the Caribbean and retained its position by force.

Only the protection of the United States preserves the present Government of Nicaragua from being overthrown by her sister republics and the real will of the Nicaraguan people.

* * *

Herbert J. Seligmann writes in the *Nation*:

To Belgium's Congo, to Germany's Belgium, to England's India and Egypt, the United States has added a perfect miniature in Haiti. Five years of violence in that Negro republic of the Caribbean, without sanction of international law or any law other than force, is now succeeded by an era in which the military authorities are attempting to hush up what has been done. The history of the American invasion of Haiti is only additional evidence that the United States is among those Powers in whose international dealings democracy and freedom are mere words, and human lives negligible in face of racial snobbery, political chicane, and money.

STRAWS SHOW THE WIND'S BLOWING

THE colored Board of Trade of Miami, Fla., has issued this open letter to the Mayor and citizens:

The rough element among us is very impatient. And we confess to you, friends, that we are losing our grasp on the rowdy element of colored town. They have listened to us on numerous occasions and the results have not come. They are possessed with the idea that a better way is theirs and seem anxious to pursue it. We have been answered with such remarks as this: "They sent us three thousand miles away from home to make the world safe for democracy and it's up to us, now, to make Miami safe for our families." Unless the officers of the law will convince these men that they are as dutiful in running down and bringing to justice all white criminals the same as colored criminals, the besmirching of the good name and record of Miami is inevitable. And, as is always the case, the innocent suffer losses while the guilty parties escape. If the authorities will cultivate a sense of justice that knows no discrimination when the law is broken and vigorously prosecute the guilty parties, such depredations as have recently occurred will never be experienced.

* * *

The Miami *Herald* admits the justice of this frankness:

This is an indictment of the attitude of the white people and white officials toward the enforcement of law where colored people are concerned, that is too close to the truth to be at all palatable to the thinking white man.

Say what we will, the white people of this city have never discharged their full duty toward the colored section of the city. It is a matter of plain observation that while very many colored people are taxpayers and entitled to a due proportion of the city's improvements, they have not received them, by any means. Many of the improvements made for the exclusive use of the white people of the city, have been partly paid for by money collected from the Negro part of the population. They have been taxed without representation and they have been denied their part of the tax money for public improvements for the part of the city they inhabit. That is an injustice for which the white people should seek a remedy.

* * *

The Seattle, Wash., *Union Record* gives sound advice from another approach:

The governor of North Carolina, Thomas W. Bickett, has been giving the Negroes a bit of advice in a speech at Tuskegee, Booker T. Washington's famous school.

The governor urged the Negroes to be patient, saying that "the one safe path for the Negro to follow is the path that leads straight to the door of the white man's conscience—and in time every plea born of justice and wisdom will be allowed."

That the Negro has been patient, no one denies. That he has found much redress for his wrongs at the door of the white man's conscience may be doubted.

The white man's conscience has not responded very vigorously in India, in Egypt, in Middle and South Africa, in the United States, to the betterment of black men.

Our advice to the Negro is to help himself for, according to an old saw, such people get the help of God. Economic power, created by the Negro himself, has done more than the white man's conscience.

The trouble with the governor is that he starts wrong, although he takes a position held by many Anglo-Saxons. He starts in with the idea that the white man is a superior being, and that "justice" to Negroes is something to be "allowed" by white men.

The position contradicts the latest history, the newest thought and the true interpretation of mankind.

No race dare any longer hold itself to be master of other races. No race possesses a conscience to which any other race should come and make its plea. Justice is not something to be "allowed" by one race to another race.

. . . . . .

The sensible thing for the Negro, or any other race, is to go ahead with the assumption that he is an equal and honorable member of the human family,—to agitate, to educate, to organize—and keep on sawing wood.

THE STAND OF COLORED WOMEN

THE colored women who have just been convening at Tuskegee left no doubt as to their political stand. The New York *Sun* and *Herald* says:

Delegates to the annual convention of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs to-day failed to pass a resolution offered which would have indorsed the Republican platform and pledge support to the Republican party. Speakers criticised the platform because it did not take a bold enough stand against lynching.

In response to a telegram of greetings from Senator Harding, the convention sent the Republican Presidential nominee a mes-

sage which said, "We regard your message of greetings, coming at this momentous period of our nation's history and from so distinguished a citizen, as most inspiring and encouraging."

* * *

The Des Moines, Ia., *Register* remarks:

The platform adopted at the Tuskegee institute by the National Association of Colored Women's clubs is a better model of clear statement than the perhaps more important platforms of the major political parties.

* * *

We reproduce some sections:

"Since it is evident that the women of the nation are soon to be invested with the right of full franchise, we recommend that the colored women give their close attention to the study of civics, to the laws of parliamentary usage, and to current political questions, both local and national, in order to fit themselves for the exercise of the franchise.

"We heartily commend the Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who are doing so much to bring about justice to the members of our proscribed race.

"We wish to go on record as asking the instructors throughout this country, especially those in colored schools, to teach our boys and girls the lives of the great men and women of our race, who have thus far shaped, and are shaping, our destinies.

"We further recommend that wherever possible the local clubs co-operate with the teachers in building up good libraries in colored schools, and in putting upon the shelves authentic publications from our best colored authors in literature, history, science and art.

"We go on record as indorsing and urging the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment to the Federal constitution of the United States, as interpreted in the Volstead act.

"And we also urge our national congress to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the federal constitution.

"Since glaring headlines and detailed accounts in the press, of crimes and misdemeanors committed by colored people, tend to inflame the passions of the public against members of our race, culminating often in rioting and mob violence, we urge the press of the United States to refrain from thus perpetuating such propaganda against us."

* * *

The *Register* concludes:

The common sense, courageous attitude of the colored women toward the problem of race advancement should be an inspiration to those of the colored leaders who may occasionally doubt.

A WORD OF CHEER

IT is pleasant to come across the occasional evidence of clear and honest thinking on the part of whites toward Negroes. The *Commercial Appeal* of Memphis, Tenn., strikes a fine note in an editorial entitled "No Color Line in the Law":

The *Commercial Appeal* has received several communications recently protesting against the manner in which the law providing for separate race accommodations in the street cars is enforced, or, to be more exact, not enforced. Our correspondents agree that both races have been more or less guilty of violating the law, but they unite in the conclusion that the greater part of the blame lies with the white people. In this they are correct beyond a doubt. Any street-car patron must have noticed how some unthinking whites will string themselves out in single file along almost the whole length of the car seats while the Negro passengers are compelled to stand huddled together in the rear. This is a direct violation of the plain letter of the law, and it cannot be excused by the fact that the violators are whites, for in the matter of the sanctity of the law no line of color can be followed.

* * *

The "Drifter" in the *Nation* writes with feeling of a splendid incident:

Now while the Premiers fumble the sick body of Europe and in America the candidates mumble toothlessly over the dead bones of ancient issues, The Drifter, in the midst of so much public unwisdom and corruption, likes to turn to certain instances, sticking here and there in his memory, of fine braveries and heroic kindnesses done by plain men and women. There was that black slave in Kentucky who desired freedom enough—when his master had finally lost all right to his slave's respect, and only then—to run away with his scared, unwilling wife, a larger child or two, and two little ones whom he *carried on his back* across the whole of Ohio into Canada. They had to travel all the way by night, clinging to the most deserted roads, hiding by day in the woods, slinking to freedom. That black father, besides carrying his babies, had the even harder task of keeping up his wife's courage and of quieting the children when the family was in danger, as it repeatedly was, of being discovered; he had to find food for them, and shelter from the weather, and the path across a State almost as blindly as a mole working in the darkness. The whole race of man takes dignity from such an achievement.

AN EXPOSÉ

A *HAVAS* dispatch from France reports the unflinching stand taken by the Scandinavian novelist, Madam Karen Bramson, with reference to German propaganda concerning black troops in occupation:

Germany seems to forget the bleeding wounds which she caused France while she

calls the attention of the world to her own lot. She does not see the striking contrast for anybody crossing the Franco-German frontier between the devastation of Verdun, the desolation of Woevre, and the fertile territory of the German fields on the other side of the frontier. Germany wishes to distract public opinion by stories of the atrocities committed by black troops. This calumny was considered by the Germans a splendid find. At last they thought they had discovered a blot on France's escutcheon. These stories were used for all they were worth. Illustrated reviews showed pretended pictures of ravaged women. They pointed out that young girls had been carried away and that the bodies of women had been found in the débris of the barracks. Germany knows perfectly well that all this is a lie. If German men hate black soldiers so much it is because their own women show too much interest in the latter.

* * *

Some of the German papers, says Madam Bramson, had the decency to put the blame where it belonged:

The *Stolklinger Nachrichten* says:

These shameless women ought to be flogged and the names black-listed of those young girls who had public relations with strange soldiers in the region of the Saar, and of the loose women who gave themselves up to the same excesses.

* * *

Madam Bramson laments the fact that no voice of authority has been raised to denounce the perfidious campaign which Germany is conducting against the French Army. The despatch continues:

In a second article in the *Matin*, Madam Bramson offers proof of her statements. . . . . She declares that the presence of this proof forced the press of the occupied country to acknowledge its dishonesty.

She reproduced statements published by the newspapers, declaring that they were not able to sustain the charges which formed the basis of the articles attacking the use of black troops. She called attention to the fact, moreover, that these acknowledgements of bad faith appeared only in a few papers in the Rhine region, whereas the accusations had been sent broadcast throughout the world.

* * *

The editor of *Harvey's Weekly* has a sane word in this matter.

The Germans have asserted that there have been shocking excesses by the black colonial troops stationed by France in the occupied territory. Women, it is charged, have been insulted and attacked, and have preferred death to dishonor. All this has had an alarming though familiar sound. It has naturally brought from Paris a reply, which is official, and which asserts that not only have the numbers of French troops in occupied Germany been exaggerated, but the numbers of insults to women have been greatly overdrawn. These instead of being of daily occurrence have been few and far between. Complaint has been made in only thirteen instances, and in some of these convictions have not been found. Modern soldiers are often Crusaders in spirit, but not all of them are so in fact. Offenses by any army are bound to occur. There were offenses against French women by our troops, by British troops, by the French themselves, and by the Germans as well. The figures now offered by the French government in the present case are not high. In the absence of any figures from the German government, they may be assumed to be correct. They show that the number of offenses against German women by French colonial troops is no greater than those against women in other areas. No more talk of excess has come since the French reply was made.

* * *

Germany, according to the London *Daily Telegraph*, was forced to withdraw her statements but the American press as far as we know has failed to take this into account:

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to Mr. A. Parkinson (C. U., Blackpool) said that the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission recently announced a sentence of suspension for fifteen days, from June 16, as regards seven German publications, of which the two most important were the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* and the *Rheinische Zeitung*, for articles attacking the French colored troops. The High Commissions were satisfied that the accusations made against these troops were devoid of any substantial foundation. Several of the newspapers which published those charges having apologised, the period of suspension was reduced to five days.

THE NEGRO PRESS SPEAKS

ON THE LABOR SUPPLY

THE Savannah, Ga., *Tribune* says:

The South is gradually losing hold on its Negro population, long looked upon as the industrial sinew of the South's enterprises, and a heritage which the South possessed by nature and a peculiar accident of fortune and which could not be lost, even if neglected. In this the South has been mistaken and asleep, for the rural Negro has learned that he can "make it" anywhere by such sweat as the South has wrung from his brow. He has had little or nothing to give up or lose in going, and he has found that he can meet the new conditions of labor, climate and housing which he has found at the North. In fact, because of his very penury and poverty, experienced for so long on the farms in the South, he has been able to worst other nationalities in labor and living conditions at the North when thrown into competition with them.

COMPILED BY MADELINE G. ALLISON

MUSIC AND ART

ALFREDO CASELLA writing from Rome to *Musical America* says that "Negro Rhapsody" by John Powell "more impressed the audience than any other piece played at Mr. Damrosch's concert. For once, it seems, a European audience heard American music of clear, immediately recognizable and stimulating American voice."

¶ Sophie Breslau has made a record for the Victor Company of "Greatest Miracle of All", a melody built on aboriginal Negro music.

¶ On account of their rapid increase in business, the Pace and Handy Music Company, Inc., of New York City, has leased a three-story building at 232 West 46th street. It will occupy the whole building.

¶ The Choral Society of Payne University, consisting of 85 voices, has rendered Händel's "Messiah" under the direction of Miss Ruth H. Johnson.

¶ Tommy Harris, a Negro of Des Moines, Ia., has signed a 10-week vaudeville contract for $250 per week.

¶ Florence Cole-Talbert, soprano, has given a recital at Hampton Institute. She was assisted by Helen Elise Dett, pianist, and Paige I. Lancaster, baritone. The programme included Mozart's "Silently Blending", Bishop's "Lo! Hear the Gentle Lark", "Negro Spirituals" arranged by H. T. Burleigh, a group of Indian songs by Thurlow Lieurance; "Villarelle", by Del'Acqua, and the aria, "Ah, fors e lui", from Verdi's "La Traviata". The last number was the one Mrs. Talbert sang when, out of a class of sixty, she won the diamond medal at the Chicago Musical College in 1916.

¶ Mamie Smith, a colored singer in New York City, has made for the General Phonograph Company records of "That Thing Called Love" and "You Can't Keep a Good Man Down", of which Pace & Handy are the publishers.

¶ The second annual convention of the National Association of Negro Musicians met in New York with a large attendance. Papers were read and concerts given in which leading artists appeared, including Helen Hagan, Clarence C. White, Minnie Brown, Carl Diton, Florence C. Talbert, R. Nathaniel Dett and Daisy Tapley. Henry L. Grant of Washington was re-elected president.

INDUSTRY

COLORED people at Spout Springs Appomattox County, Va., have opened a grocery business, with Charles Abbott as general clerk.

¶ William H. Triplett, an employee of the Union Pacific Railroad at Denver, Colo., has not lost a day from his work since November 12, 1912. He is the only Negro member of the Union Pacific Family League Committee.

¶ The Farmers' Trucking Association has been organized by Professor Brinkley at Jackson, Miss. Seven carloads of cabbage and one of potatoes were shipped this season, for which the farmers received $5,000; $1,000 worth of vegetables was sold to local markets.

¶ At Detroit, Mich., there has been organized the National Inter-collegiate Service Club, the work of which is directed by John M. Ragland. Two years ago there were 40 students in Detroit working in hotels, etc., during the summer; today there are 400 students, representing 20 institutions; 99 per cent of these workers are employed in factories on productive labor.

¶ Negro laborers at the plant of Ayer & Lord Tie Company, Carbondale, Ill., are earning $110-$120 per week; the normal wage is $75-$90.

¶ Resources of Solvent Savings Bank at Memphis, Tenn., have passed the million dollar mark; deposits amount to $941,722, among 8,000 savings, 8,000 commercial and 6,000 Christmas savings depositors. B. M. Roddy is cashier.

¶ The Guaranty Mutual Life & Health Insurance Company of Savannah, Ga., has issued $1,500,000 worth of insurance. Walter S. Scott is president and E. W. Sherman, vice-president.

¶ Bascam Flamer, a Negro at Ridgely, Md., from the first picking of his 3-acre strawberry patch sold 38 crates of strawberries (1,556 quarts) for $531.

¶ The Venice Boat and Canoe Company is a colored business at Venice, Cal., which represents $15,000. It has 65 "class A" row boats and canoes, a working force of 11 men, and its income on capacity days is $400. Edward and Arthur Reese are the proprietors.

¶ The African Steamship and Sawmill Company has been formed as a million dollar corporation, with Dr. L. G. Jordan, president, and Bishop W. H. Heard, treasurer. The company was chartered under the laws of Delaware, March 16, 1919, and is located in its 3-story building at 1840 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Plans have been perfected with the United States Shipping Board for the purchase of a vessel.

¶ Fidelity Savings Bank at Savannah, Ga., celebrates its first year of business with 1,000 depositors and assets of $29,187. Mr. E. H. Quo is secretary-treasurer.

¶ A site has been purchased and $21,000 toward a capital of $100,000 has been paid in by Negroes at Memphis, Tenn., for a department store.

¶ On the opening day of the Workers' Enterprise Bank, organized by Negroes at Bennettsville, S. C., the deposits amounted to $20,180.

¶ After 44 years' active service Richard Anderson, a Negro, has been appointed special policeman in the Police Department at Washington, D. C.

¶ G. Wallace Reeves, a student of Atlanta University, who has been working in the Pullman service of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad during vacations, has been promoted to the position of conductor of the department.

¶ The Bankers' Fire Insurance Company has been chartered by Negroes at Durham, N. C., with a capital of $500,000, of which $100,000 has been subscribed. W. G. Pearson is president.

¶ From Chicago comes word that 825 Negroes in that city are government employees. They include 2 aldermen at $3500 a year; 2 members of the legislature at $3500 per term; 2 members of the constitutional convention at $2500; 1 traction attorney, $100 per day; 1 assistant corporation counsel, $3000; 1 assistant attorney general, $5,000; 1 assistant state's attorney, $45 per day; 2 assistant city attorneys, $2500; 1 attorney of the sanitary district, $3000; chief law clerk of Chicago, $2400; 5 investigators of law department, $2000; 18 clerks at census office, $2100; 10 clerks in recorder's office, $1800; 500 miscellaneous jobs, $100 per month and up; 1 lieutenant of police, 16 detectives, 8 detective sergeants, 200 policemen, 2 policewomen, 6 probation officers, 1 clerk in the municipal department, 1 lieutenant of fire department and 1 deputy lieutenant.

¶ Since February of this year the 4 colored banks of Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., have had an increase of $285,152 in deposits and $210,305 in resources. Their total capital is $301,759; surplus, $151,565; deposits, $1,498,235; resources, $2,155,336.

¶ Dr. Owen M. Waller, Jr., the first colored government veterinary inspector at the Cudahy Packing Company, Omaha, has been promoted to the position of final inspector. He is a graduate of Cornell and has been in the government service as veterinary inspector for the past 4 years.

¶ The rule of employing Negroes only as porters, etc., in the street railway system at Boston has been broken by the appointment of former Lieutenant Julian Rainey in the Collecting Department. Through a campaign headed by a colored attorney, John S. R. Bourne, during the session recently ended, the Legislature of Massachusetts enacted a law (1) declaring against discrimination on account of race or color in regard to employees in the civil service of that Commonwealth; and (2) asserting the right and privilege of citizens to employment in the operating as well as in all other departments of street railways in the state, controlled or in any way financially aided by the state, or by any political subdivision of the state.

POLITICS

IN the last Republican Convention there were 12 Negro delegates-at-large from Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee and the District of Columbia. Those from Missouri and Tennessee had only half votes. There were 24 district delegates as follows: Georgia 8, South Carolina 5, Louisiana 4, Mississippi 3, Texas 2, Illinois 1, Missouri 1. There were 47 colored alternates.

¶ At Charleston, W. Va., in the recent primary election, 16 colored men were nominated,—3 for the House of Delegates, 6 for Justices of the Peace, and 7 as members of the McDowell County Executive Committee.

EDUCATION

FIVE hundred teachers, of whom 400 are women, were in attendance at Hampton Institute Summer School. There were from Alabama 31, Arkansas 13, Georgia 26, Louisiana 21, Maryland 20, Mississippi 13, North Carolina 105, South Carolina 41, Tennessee 27, Virginia 166, Africa 4.

¶ Frances Williams, a colored *Phi Beta Kappa* graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, has been awarded an $850 scholarship at the New York School of Social Science. Miss Williams is the daughter of Frank L. Williams, principal of Sumner Colored High School at St. Louis.

¶ Dr. Carter G. Woodson has resigned his position as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Howard University to become Dean of West Virginia Collegiate Institute.

¶ A Social Service School is to be established at Morehouse College. It will be operated under the control of an executive committee, of which Jesse O. Thomas is chairman, and an advisory council. The course will comprise social and economic theory, medical and social problems, social case work, statistics and record-keeping; it will cover one scholastic year and qualify persons for executive positions in social work.

¶ The late Harriet Blanchard of Philadelphia, Pa., bequeathed to Hampton Institute, $200,000; and $100,000 each to the American Church Institute for Negroes and Tuskegee Institute.

¶ The Rev. C. G. Howell, pastor of St. Barnabas Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., has received the degree of Master of Pedagogy from New York University. He has also received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts from Durham University, England, and of Bachelor of Divinity from the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge.

¶ The Rev. William W. Howard of Portland, Ore., Presiding Elder of Cascade district, Oregon-Washington Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church, is the first Negro to receive the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from Kimball School of Theology. He graduates as vice-president of the student body.

¶ At Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., the Cosmopolitan Club this year included in its program "Negro Night" when colored students spoke and entertained.

¶ The first week of the 9th annual session of the Tuskegee summer school for teachers closed with an enrollment of 510.

¶ Dr. Lewis B. Moore has resigned as Dean of the Teachers' College, Howard University, to become Field Secretary of the Lincoln Reserve Life Insurance Corporation of Birmingham, Ala. This company operates in 6 states and has assets of $800,000 and $13,000,000 worth of insurance in force Mr. Moore's headquarters will be in Atlanta

MEETINGS

AT Halifax, Nova Scotia, under the African Baptist Association the first Congress of Colored Women has convened with 50 delegates. Maude L. Sparks is honorary president and Bessie Wyse, president. Efforts will be made to finance the home for colored children. In Nova Scotia there are 40,000 Negroes, 90 per cent of whom are members of 20 Baptist churches.

¶ There were 700 women in attendance at the 25th anniversary of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs held at Tuskegee. Miss Hallie Q. Brown of Wilberforce, Ohio, was elected president; Mrs. Mary B. Talbert is honorary president and manager and trustee for life of the Douglass Fund.

¶ Seventeen states were represented at the 7th annual meeting of the Interstate Dental Association at Buckroe Beach, Va. Dr. Stephen J. Lewis of Harrisburg, Pa., was elected president.

¶ The National Association of Teachers in Negro Schools held its annual session in Baltimore. They were entertained by the city and Morgan College.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

PROTEST from Negroes at Wichita, Kan., has caused the School Board to rescind an order issued by Superintendent Mayberry for the elimination of colored children from athletic meets. The colored children won most of the events in last year's meets.

¶ Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, former president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, has lectured at Reed College, Portland, Ore., and before the Chamber of Commerce, Spokane, Wash., being the first colored woman speaker at both places.

¶ Julius Rosenwald offers to contribute $25,000 to any city wherein by popular subscription by both colored and white people, there is raised $125,000 for the purchase of land and equipment for a Y. M. C. A. building.

¶ A. Crosby, a Negro, won first prize of a gold medal in a putting contest held at Goodwin Park Golf Club., Hartford, Conn. There were 118 entrants.

¶ Hosea H. Smith, a Negro graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has obtained a position with the Bethlehem Steel Company.

¶ Colored people in New Orleans, La., have presented a medal and $300 each to Adam J. and George N. Pons, white men, who rescued 9 Negro sailors from drowning. The presentation was held at Grace M. E. Church and was participated in by both races.

¶ Mrs. K. B. Parker Taylor, a colored registered nurse at Orlando, Fla., has been appointed nurse in the public schools.

¶ Blanche M. Van Hook at Columbus, Ohio, has been appointed as Clerk to the Superintendent of Markets. In a Civil Service examination for this position, which hitherto has been held by white men, Miss Van Hook ranked first on the list. In a Federal Civil Service examination for stenographers, Miss Van Hook stood third on the eligible list out of 65 competitors.

¶ Bill Pickett, a colored cowboy at Eartelesville, Okla, has made a new world's record in roping steers. He threw and tied 3 steers with a lasso in 24 2/5 seconds, for which he won the 3-day average prize and the 2-day first prize.

¶ Three Negroes have been selected by the American Olympic Committee to represent the United States at the athletic meet during August at Antwerp. The Negro competitors are Sol Butler of Dubuque College in the broad jump; R. E. Johnson of Pittsburgh in the 5,000 and 10,000 meter runs; Benny Ponteau of New York in the 135 pound boxing class.

¶ During the past 10 years the population of Quitman and Clay Counties, Ga., has decreased 25 and 15 per cent, respectively, by Negro migration.

¶ M. Russell Nelson, a Negro medical graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed resident physician at Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

Martha F. Wiggins

¶ At Robins, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, there is a population of 1,000 Negroes with all colored officials, from Mayor to Chief of Police.

¶ In a Civil Service examination in New York for the position of Clerk in the County Clerk's Office, Martha F. Wiggins, colored, made an average of 91.8 per cent and won second place on the list. Mrs. Wiggins has been a clerk in the Automobile Bureau, Secretary of State's Office, for nine years. In a promotion examination held for that bureau, Mrs. Wiggins made an average of 90.24 per cent.

¶ Sam Davis, a Negro employee of the Leckie Colleries Company at Williamson, W. Va., lost his life in an effort to save a white girl, Gertrude Garnett, from drowning. He leaves a widow and a child.

¶ Emanuel Quivers, a Negro at Stockton, Cal., acted as a Census enumerator. His supervisor wrote him that he turned in the best papers of any enumerator in his district.

¶ For 10 years Joseph H. E. Scotland, a Negro at Newark, N. J., has been County Document Clerk, being the first Negro appointed to this position; for 12 years previous he was confidential clerk in the banking house of John H. Davis and Company of New York. Mr. Scotland in 1899 organized at Newark the People's Forum for moral, social and intellectual development among Negroes.

THE CHURCH

A NEW edifice costing $70,000 has been completed at Asheville, N. C., for Mt. Zion Baptist Church.

¶ St. John's A. M. E. Church at Cleveland, Ohio, has a Sunday School of 23 classes with 1,463 members and an average attendance of 825; from the Maccabeus Class, of which Robert Crowler has been teacher for the past 6 years, there have come 3 ministers; Mr. W. P. Lemon has been superintendent for 14 years.

¶ The M. E. Church has expended $10,000,000 for Negro education. The denomination now proposes to spend $4,000,000 more for education and general welfare work among Negroes, North and South. It supports 21 schools, with an enrollment of 5,279 students, from which 200,000 boys and girls have been graduated.

¶ Shiloh Baptist Church at Cleveland, Ohio, in one day raised $12,636 toward the purchase of an edifice.

¶ The picture of Bishop Wallace published in the August CRISIS was that of Paris A. Wallace, pastor of Fleet Street A. M. E. Zion Church, Brooklyn, and former pastor of Big Wesley, Philadelphia. It was he and not Thomas W. Wallace who was elected Bishop of the A. M. E. Zion Church.

CRIME

AT Greenwood, S. C., Pope McCarty, white, shot and killed James H. Walker, colored, because the Negro stepped on his foot.

¶ The following lynchings have taken place since our last record:

Wharton, Tex., June 30, Washington Giles and brother, shot, and Jodie Gordon and Elijah Anderson; murder.

Centerville, Mo., July 8, Fred Canafex, shot; attack on white woman.

Steamship *City of Toledo*, July 13, chef, drowned; assault on white youth.

Fayetteville, W. Va., July 25, William Bennett, Jr. (white); murder.

Midland City, Ala., July 30, 2 Negroes killed by posse in search of a Negro who attacked white woman.

Center, Tex., August 2, Lige Daniels; murder.

PERSONAL

AT Marshall, Texas, Oscar Johnson, a colored boy, rescued 2 people from the burning Finley Building.

¶ The late Samuel W. Gordon, messenger for Governors of New Jersey for 46 years, leaves to his widow an estate of $120,000. Mr. Gordon also accumulated a valuable collection of antiques.

¶ Mrs. Hannah A. Hargrave of Philadelphia, Pa., announces the marriage of her daughter, Mrs. Helen Brooks Irvin of the Miner Normal School and the United States Labor Bureau, to Mr. R. S. Grossley of Jackson, Miss.

The Political Session
of the
NATIONAL RACE CONGRESS OF AMERICA, Inc.

The Fifth Annual Session of the National Race Congress of America, Inc., will convene at the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, 14th and Corcoran Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

October 5—8, 1920

Every organization in the race, including Churches, Leagues, and Fraternal Societies, is requested to send delegates to this Congress. Forward looking men and women of the race will be among the speakers. In view of the Presidential election this fall, this convention is of paramount importance.

For Information address

HEADQUARTERS
903 Third St., N. W., Washington, D. C

W. H. Jernagin, *President*,
John R. Hawkins, *Executive Secretary*.

Missionary Training School
for
Negro Women

will be re-opened at Shaw University, October 1, 1920. For information write Mrs. J. L. Peacock, East Northfield, Mass.

The BROWNIES' BOOK
A Monthly Magazine
Especially designed for our children but good as well for "grown-ups"

Pictures, Stories, History, Biography, Current News of the world—a unique and valuable publication, helpful for parents and teachers and children.

$1.50 PER YEAR 15c. PER COPY

Samples sent on request

Agents Wanted Subscribers Wanted

DU BOIS & DILL, Publishers
2 West 13th St. New York, N. Y.

Howard University School of Medicine

Including Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutic Colleges

1867 - 1920

Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, President — Edward A. Balloch, M.D., Dean

Next Session Opens October 1, 1920

MEDICAL COLLEGE

ADMISSION

Candidates for admission must be graduates of approved Colleges or Scientific Schools with two years of instruction, including laboratory work, in physics, chemistry and biology, English, mathematics and French or German, or graduates of recognized high schools with two years of instruction, including laboratory work, in physics, chemistry and biology, English, mathematics and French or German.

INSTRUCTION

The course of instruction occupies four years, and especial emphasis is laid upon practical work in the laboratories, in the wards of the Freedmen's Hospital and in the Dispensary.

Full Corps of Instructors, well equipped laboratories, unexcelled hospital facilities.

The Medical College is rated in Class A by the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association and is a member of the Association of American Medical Colleges. Recognized by the Conjoint Board of England.

THE DENTAL COLLEGE

Requires for admission the completion of a recognized four-year high school course. The course of instruction occupies four years. Unexcelled facilities for practical work. The advanced requirements will not go into effect until 1921.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COLLEGE

Requires for admission the completion of a recognized four-year high school course. The course of instruction occupies three years and leads to the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist.

The annual announcement, application blanks and additional information concerning either course may be obtained by addressing WILLIAM C. McNEILL, Secretary

Fifth and W Sts., N. W. — Washington, D. C.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE

HAMPTON VIRGINIA

REVISED COURSES

NORMAL SCHOOL
Two-year course, based on four-year secondary course.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL
Collegiate course of 3 years (36 months), based on four-year secondary course.

TRADE SCHOOL
Four-year course in 11 trades; short course in 3 trades.

BUSINESS SCHOOL
Four-year course, based on two-year secondary course.

HOME-ECONOMICS SCHOOL
Two-year course, based on four-year secondary course.

ACADEMIC SCHOOL
Four year secondary course; also preparatory course.

JAMES E. GREGG, D.D., Principal

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

MANUAL TRAINING & INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

FOR COLORED YOUTH

BORDENTOWN, N. J.

A high institution for the training of colored youth. Excellent equipment, thorough instruction, wholesome surroundings. Academic training for all students.

Courses in carpentry, agriculture and trades for boys, including auto repairing.

Courses in domestic science and domestic art for girls.

A new trades building, thoroughly equipped.

New girls' dormitory thoroughly and modernly equipped.

Terms reasonable.

Fall term opens September, 1920.

For information address

W. R. VALENTINE, *Principal*

"JUST THE PLACE FOR YOUR GIRL"

Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Negro Girls, Daytona, Fla.

Beautiful location, ideal home life, fine, modern equipment.
Courses include Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High, Normal, Vocation al
Nurse Training at McLeod Hospital a specialty. Terms reasonable
Send for Catalog.

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, . . *Principal*

MOTHERS
FIT YOUR DAUGHTERS FOR LIFE

Now is the Time to "STUDY" the School to which you are going to send your daughters next Fall.

THIS INSTITUTION IS DEEPLY CHRISTIAN

It Permits No Shabby Work and Tolerates No Loose Habits

SIXTH GRADE THROUGH THE NORMAL

Together With

VOCATIONAL TRAINING
MUSIC ATHLETICS

Our AIM is to turn out well-rounded women, trained in intellect
and
Disciplined in self-reliance

THE TRAINING SCHOOL GIRL GOES BACK TO HER COMMUNITY PREPARED TO HELP LIFT THE STANDARDS OF LIVING.

REQUIREMENTS:

Sound in Health and Moral Character
Not UNDER FIFTEEN Years of Age
ABOVE the FIFTH GRADE
Good record in institution formerly attended.

SEND FOR CATALOG

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, President
Lincoln Heights Washington. D. C.

30-DAY SYSTEM Positions Secured

DERRICK BUSINESS SCHOOL

The School of Results
The Only One of Its Kind

SHORTHAND TOUCH TYPEWRITING
BOOK-KEEPING OFFICE TRAINING

☞We teach a 30-Day Course. Impossible as it may seem—many students take dictation in 25 days. Our graduates are all over the country. Ask them! Don't spend your valuable time LEARNING antiquated systems—when you can be EARNING with Boyd's 30-Day Course.

ENROLL IMMEDIATELY

for Class Placement. Assignments are very limited—due to space. Announcement of removal to larger quarters very soon.

Write for Catalog 14—Full Information of Fall Term.

1435 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA., PA.
M. J. DERRICK, Prin. & Mgr.

Atlanta University

Studies of the Negro Problems

20 Monographs **Sold Separately**

Address
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY :: ATLANTA GA.

What Would You Rather Be?

AUTOMECHANIC
Able to repair and run all makes of automobiles.

TRACTOR OPERATOR
Master of the "big brutes" of the farm.

VULCANIZER
A wonderfully lucrative occupation.

IGNITION STARTING & LIGHTING EXPERT
Skilled in all electrical repairs and adjustments including Storage Battery Repairs.

OXYACETYLENE WELDER
The modern blacksmith and more.

For full information, address

Department of Mechanics

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL & INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, PRAIRIE VIEW TEXAS

YOUNG WOMAN HERE IS YOUR CHANCE

GOOD POSITIONS—GOOD SALARIES

Answer the Call for Social Workers and Enter the World's Greatest Field for Service

Efficient, Earnest, Constructive Leaders are in

DEMAND

We Train for Christian Leadership—The Only Kind of Leadership That Will Stand the Test in the NEW DAY.

Department open to those who have had at least, one year of training in a good High School.

Get Ready For Service
The World Needs *YOU*

SEND FOR CATALOG

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, President
Lincoln Heights, Washington, D. C.

The Lincoln Hospital and Home
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES
in the city of New York

offers to young colored women a three years' course of instruction in nursing. Capacity of hospital—420 beds.
Post Graduate Course of six months to graduates of accredited schools.
For information apply to:
Superintendent of Nurses
Lincoln Hospital and Home
New York, N.Y.

HALE INFIRMARY AND NURSE TRAINING SCHOOL, 325 Lake Street, Montgomery, Ala.

Offers to High School graduates and young women of higher education and good moral character, between the ages of 18 and 35, a three years' course in the profession of nursing. For further information apply to the Superintendent enclosing a stamp.

DARKWATER
OR
20th Century Uncle Tom's Cabin

Dr. DuBois' new book is the sensation of the day; selling like "wild fire". Price only $2.00. Order today. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. AGENTS WANTED; send 50 cts. for outfit.

AUSTIN JENKINS CO.
523 9th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION
by
T. G. STEWARD

Now is the time to read this book. Approved by Distinguished Haitians.
PRICE $1.25
Address the author, T. G. STEWARD, Wilberforce, Ohio. Edition nearly exhausted.

THE UP-REACH MAGAZINE
A Journal of Education and Social Work
Promoting the study and teaching of Negro History in schools, churches and clubs.
$1.00 the year 20c. the copy
WILLIS N. HUGGINS, Editor
4345 Vincennes Avenue Chicago Ill.

NEGRO YEAR BOOK
Latest Issue On Sale
1918-1919 Edition
Price Postpaid, paper cover, 75c; board cover, $1.25.
Address: Negro Year Book Company,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Books For Sale

Darkwater—W. E. B. DuBois	$2.00
"The book that stirs the heart like a trumpet."	
The Rising Tide of Color—Lothrop Stoddard	3.00
The Negro Faces America—Herbert J. Seligmann	1.75
The Shadow—Mary White Ovington	2.00
"A story that penetrates."	
The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass By Himself	3.00
Finding a Way Out—Maj. R. R. Moton	2.50

Send money order or check to
Young's Book Exchange
135 W. 135th St. New York, N. Y.

THE STENOGRAPHERS' INSTITUTE
1227 S. 17th ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING BOOKKEEPING

Let us equip you to take a position in a Business Office in a short time by taking our course in Benn Pitman Shorthand, Touch Typewriting and Practical Bookkeeping. Instructions given on the Multigraph, Mimeograph and Adding Machines. Classes in Touch System of Typewriting organized every Monday. Closing Exercises of the summer school, at Haven M. E. Church, 23d and Oxford Sts., August 31st—Typewriters operated by blindfolded students.
JOB WORK—We typewrite social and business letters, circulars, postal cards, funeral notices, sermons, essays, poems, addresses and duplicate handwriting, mus c and drawings.
EDWARD T. DUNCAN, President.

A Noteworthy Book

Two Colored Women With the American Expeditionary Forces

BY

Addie W. Hunton and Kathryn M. Johnson

The only book on the market by persons of color who were in France during the period of the war.

A thrilling, human-interest story; a combination of history and reminiscence; by two women who served the soldiers in the camps of France for a period of nearly fifteen months.

Read of the lights and shadows that came into the lives of the colored soldiers on duty overseas.

Composed of fourteen chapters in addition to the Foreword and Afterthought. Illustrated with thirty pages of pictures brought from France.

Price $2.50 **Remit by Post Office Money Order**

AGENTS WANTED

Address all orders and communications to

Addie W. Hunton or Kathryn M. Johnson

P. O. Box 387, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A VERY PRACTICAL AND USEFUL ARTICLE LONG WISHED FOR

For Your Personal Use—For Father, for Mother, for Sister, for Brother—A Most Acceptable Gift

In fact any member of your family will appreciate owning a 2-in-1 combination Fountain Pen and Pencil. Something used by the Boys "Over There." High Schools and Colleges every day and all PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE. Start the term Right. Don't Wait.

2-IN-1 WORKS BOTH WAYS—IT ALWAYS WORKS—IT SAVES TIME AND LOSS

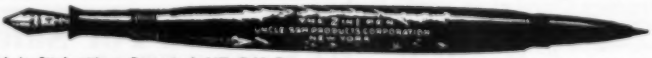
AGENTS WANTED—Be the FIRST in your TERRITORY. BIG DEMAND. Ask for quotations.

$2.50

A Fountain Pen and Pencil all in One

$2.50

No Need for an Extra Pencil

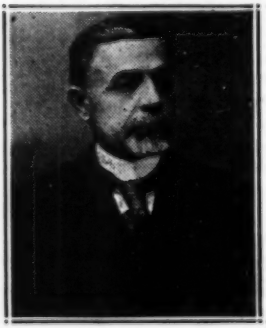


One end is fitted with a Guaranteed 14K Gold Pen Point. The other end has a propeling and repeling black lead securely adjusted.

The 2-in-1 is Guaranteed to be of fine Vulcanite Rubber beautifully chased design and highly polished.

Remit by Postoffice Money Order or New York Draft. Orders shipped same day received.

THE TALBERT PRESS & NOVELTY CO., 299 Walnut Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



TWO GREAT BOOKS *for* $2.50

NO LIBRARY COMPLETE WITHOUT THEM

(1) **The History of the Negro Race and Negro Soldiers in the Spanish-American War, Dating Back to Egypt and the Pharoas**—400 pages, 50 illustrations. (Retails alone for $1.25.) Was adopted as a textbook by North Carolina State Board of Education.

(2) **The Pictorial History of the Negro in the Great World War**, giving a brilliant historical sketch, a description of battle scenes by Colonel Haywood, of the Fighting Fifteenth New York, Capt. Marshall, Sergeant Steptoe, Ralph Tyler and others, with 150 excellent pictures of officers and men and war views. (Sells alone for $2.00.)

Just **Think, only $2.50** for these two great books.

Agents wanted everywhere, large commissions paid

ADDRESS: E. A. JOHNSON, 17 West 132nd Street, New York, N.Y.

Mention THE CRISIS.

Neither the mailed fist nor resolutions will cure the present state of unrest. But the everyday practice of the Business Golden Rule—"To live and let live"—by all individuals, associations and corporations engaged in business, will do much toward restoring confidence and contentment to the public.

The **Southern Aid Society of Va., Inc.**, did not raise its rates of premiums during the war period—nor since. It did not reduce the benefits to its members by any form of evasion. It did not withdraw its Unmatched Policy of Full Coverage and Life Time Protection to its members—and as a result of this liberal treatment to its members, the **Southern Aid Society** has now the good will of all its members and enjoys a larger patronage in its field of operation than ever before.

Thousands of contented members are constantly expressing themselves like the following:—

An Eminent Physician and Surgeon Writes

267 W. Main St., Charlottesville, Va.,
May 6th, 1920.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

It is my pleasure to state that I have been engaged in the practice of medicine in this city for about sixteen years. Having had ample opportunity to observe the great **Southern Aid Society** in action, noting their prompt payments and excellent business procedure, I take pride in recommending them as Above Them All.

(Signed) Geo. R. Ferguson, M.D.

Paid Claim After 3 Days Membership

Anderson Ave., Danville, Va.,
May 10th, 1920.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

This is to certify that my husband, Sam Watkins, was a member of the **Southern Aid Society**, receiving his policy on Monday, died on Wednesday, and I received his Death Claim on the following Monday. He had paid the Society only 50 cents dues, and I received $28.75.

I wish to say that the **Southern Aid Society** is the best company I know for the prompt payment of both sick and death claims.

Wishing you continued success, I am,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) (Mrs.) Lizzie Watkins

Weekly Benefits Each Week for 4 Years
Prominent Physician Certifies to Fact

1607 Taylor St., Lynchburg, Va.,
April 3, 1920.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

I, Laura Jackson, of 1607 Taylor St., Lynchburg, Va., carry a policy, No. 62573, Premium 35 cents a week, with the **Southern Aid Society of Va.**, was taken sick March 1, 1916, and have received my weekly benefits every week up to and including April 3, 1920.

I recommend the **Southern Aid Society** to be prompt in their payments, and can say truthfully that they carry a perpetual paying policy.

I have received during my illness the amount of $710.03.

(Signed) Laura Jackson.
(Witness) Irene Jackson.

This is to certify that the above statement is correct and that I have filed certificates each week during Mrs. Laura Jackson's illness.

(Signed) J. A. Brown, M.D.

No insurable person in Virginia should be without the Superior Policy issued by the—

Southern Aid Society of Va., Inc.

Home Office: 527 N. Second Street

Richmond, Va.

District Offices and Agencies thruout the State. Policy provides protection against Sickness, Accidents and Death—All for One Premium.

A. D. PRICE—*Pres.* B. L. JORDAN—*Sec.* W. A. JORDAN—*Ass't Sec.*

Announcing

THE

BANKERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

DURHAM, N. C.

Authorized Capital: ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS

OFFICERS:

W. G. PEARSON, President
J. S. JONES, First Vice-President

C. C. SPAULDING, Second Vice-Pres.
THOS. W. NEWBIE, Third Vice-Pres.
A. M. MOORE, Fourth Vice-Pres.
W. GOMEZ, Secretary
M. A. GOINS, Assistant Secretary
J. M. AVERY, Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

W. G. Pearson	J. S. Thompson	E. W. Smith	Ira T. Bryant
C. C. Spaulding	J. S. Jones	A. M. Moore	E. R. Merrick
J. M. Avery	Thos. W. Newbie	M. A. Goins	J. A. Tinsley
Levi C. Brown	W. Gomez	P. B. Young	L. E. McCauley

The Officers and Directors are all successful business men, many of them Directors of successful banking institutions. All are well known in big business circles by their past successes.

Why Your Money Will Be Safely and Wisely Invested

This is what we believe to be the first chartered Negro FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in the world. We are offering for sale a limited amount of our capital stock for $125 per share.

As an investment, we need not dwell at length, because a glance at the reports from five or six of the leading Fire Insurance Companies will show an average net earning of over 40 per cent. One Insurance Company with a capital stock of five million dollars has paid out something over forty million dollars in dividends to its stockholders and still has an accumulated surplus of nearly nine million dollars. For further information, write to the

Bankers Fire Insurance Company

DURHAM, N. C.

Cleota J. Collins

Lyric Soprano

"Judging from the appearance of a large number of music lovers, her sweet lyric voice held them spellbound. She was applauded again and again after each number."—*Boston Chronicle.*

Address:
156 HAMILTON AVENUE,
COLUMBUS, OHIO

JOSEPHINE A. JUNIUS

CONTRALTO

"Miss Junius is the possessor of a Contralto voice, lovely in quality, which she uses artistically."—Oscar Saenger.

Address
74 W. 142d ST. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Clarence Cameron White
Violinist
Recitals, Concerts, Instruction
Studio:
616 Columbus Avenue Boston, Mass.

E. ALDAMA JACKSON

Graduate of Institute of Musical Art
Organist-Director of Music of St. Marks M. E. Church; Concert Accompanist; Piano, Voice, Theory, Instruction, Conducting, Coaching. Harmony taught from beginning to completion. Private or correspondence. Geothius system.
Studio: 185 W. 135th St., New York, N. Y.
Telephone Morningside 1708.

AGENTS EARN $60.00 A WEEK

Send us any Photograph. We make Reproductions from Photos in Photo Watch Charms, Photo Lockets, Photo Cuff Buttons, Breast Pins, Enlarged Life Size Portraits, 16 x 20. Photo Medallions, Photo Clocks, Negro Post Card Pictures and War Histories. Free Catalog. Agents Wanted.
BETHEL ART COMPANY
97 South Street Jamaica, N. Y.

PHOTO FINISHING

Developing roll films 10c. each, film pack 15c. each. Prints 4c. each, post cards 5c. each. Any size up to 3¼ by 5½. Enlargements from negatives 5 x 7, 25c; 8 by 10, 50c. Quality and service. A trial will convince you. Return postage paid. Send coin or money order.
PHOTO SUPPLY CO.,
Box 66C, Evanston, Ill.

Tel. 5427 Fort Hill Cable Address, Epben
EDGAR P. BENJAMIN
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
84 School Street Boston, Mass.
Telephone Connection

WANTED

Agents for THE CRISIS, Dignified Work.
70 Fifth Avenue, New York

LATEST SHEET MUSIC

If Its Music You Want, We Can Supply You

WE SPECIALIZE IN THE BEST BALLADS, BLUES AND COMICS

FIVE GREAT SONGS FOR $1.00

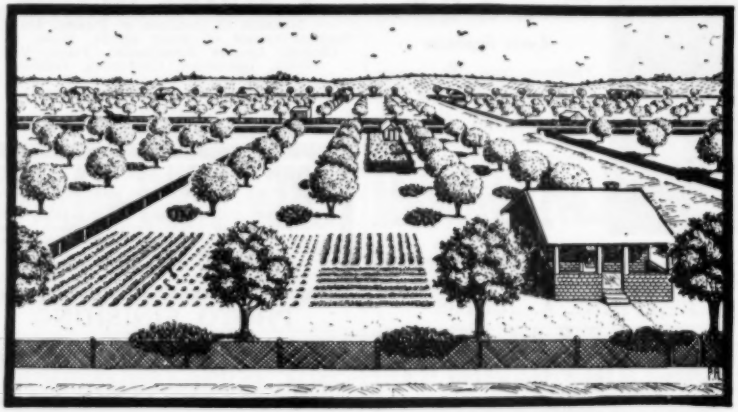
YOU CAN'T KEEP A GOOD MAN DOWN	Price 30c.—Sung by Mamie Smith, on Okeh Record. The first Colored girl to make a Record of a popular song, and it's great.
ST. LOUIS BLUES	Price 30c.—Sung by Marion Harris, on the Columbia Record. Every owner of a Phonograph knows Marion Harris. A favorite Song with Everybody.
MAKE THAT TROMBONE LAUGH	Price 30c.—Recorded by Raderman's Orchestra on Edison, Emerson, Okeh and other Records.
PICKANINNY ROSE	Price 30c.—A Wonderful Lullaby and the Prettiest Song on Broadway. Should be in every Repertoire. A Mother Croon and its sweet.
THINK OF ME LITTLE DADDY	Price 10c.—A Song brimful of life. You can't keep your feet still.

WE ARE THE ORIGINATORS AND FIRST PUBLISHERS OF THE "BLUES" IDEA IN MUSIC.

NOTE WELL. Buy Your Records and Rolls from Your NEAREST dealer.

If it is SHEET MUSIC you want we can supply you. If we do not publish it we will get it for you.

PACE & HANDY MUSIC CO., Inc., 232 WEST 46th ST. NEW YORK, N. Y.
(PACE & HANDY BUILDING)



ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY

To Secure Lots Under Our Attractive Development Plan in Beautiful

ORCHARDVILLE

FOR ONLY $56 EASY TERMS

All who visited Orchardville this season were so well pleased with everything that they either purchased more lots themselves or advised their friends to do so. Nothing could serve as a greater testimonial than this.

Having found that things are exactly as represented, the people are now urging their friends to act quickly and secure lots before they are all gone. You can see how this will cause the demand to increase faster than ever before, and how important it is that YOU lose no more time in getting YOUR lots.

Remember that each lot is **30 x 144 feet** and is to have FIVE FRUIT TREES AND A SHADE TREE planted on it, and that the lots and trees will be taken care of for FOUR YEARS WITHOUT EXTRA COST. The terms are only **$6.00 down and $3.00 a month.** Smaller terms on more than one lot.

Each lot is guaranteed to be high and dry under a MONEY BACK GUARANTEE, and the title to the property is ABSOLUTELY CLEAR. A warranty deed is given without extra cost, also an abstract of title.

Our beautiful booklet gives all the details of this offer, and contains a great many interesting photographs. Send for a copy TODAY by simply filling in the attached coupon. DON'T WAIT BECAUSE THE LOTS ARE GOING FAST.

ADDRESS

Arenson Realty Development Corporation

19 S. La Salle Street -:- -:- CHICAGO, ILL.

Arenson Realty Development Corp.
Chicago, Ill. Date.....192

Gentlemen:—I am interested in your Orchardville offer and would like to receive one of your booklets without obligation to me.

Name..... *Address*.....

Town..... *State*.....

C-9-20.

MADE TO MEASURE

$15.00

EXPRESS OR POSTAGE PREPAID

This offer is one of the biggest, most generous ever made by any tailoring house. It's your one big opportunity to get a finely tailored-to-measure 2-piece suit with box back, superbly trimmed and cut in the latest city style for only $15.00.

WE'RE OUT TO BEAT HIGH TAILORING PRICES

Your own local tailor couldn't and wouldn't **make** you a suit for $15.00, let alone supply the cloth, linings and trimmings. Why not **save 50%** on your next suit? We have such a tremendous business, buy all our materials in such large quantities and have such a perfect organization that we can make these wonderful prices—and remember we guarantee style, fit and workmanship or your money back.

You Save $9 to $15

This suit for $15.00 clearly proves our supremacy in the tailoring field. We offer dozens of equally good values. Let's tell you about them. We would rather you did not send us any money until we send our **Big Sample Outfit FREE**

Write us today and we will mail you **absolutely FREE** our beautifully illustrated pattern book showing dozens of the latest city styles and designs, also many large size cloth samples to choose from. You will be simply thunderstruck at the exceptional values we are offering this year. Don't delay; we urge you to act quick; today!

THE PROGRESS TAILORING CO.

Dept. 601 **CHICAGO**

RAINCOATS
MANUFACTURERS' OFFER

We will send C. O. D., all charges prepaid any of the following GUARANTEED REPUBLIC COATS for MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL in OXFORD GRAY, OLIVE or TAN for all sexes $8.50
REPUBLIC POPLINETTE in TAN, BLUE or BLACK for LADIES only $10.50
REPUBLIC MOHAIRS in CHANGEABLE COLORS for LADIES only $14.50
REPUBLIC CASHMERETTE and TWEEDS in OXFORD GRAY, TAN, OLIVE and BROWN for GENTLEMEN only $15.50
ALL LADIES' COATS WITH ALL AROUND BELTS.

Send breast measure at once

Give full name and address to avoid delay.

Agents and Dealers write for attractive offers and special arrangements.

REPUBLIC RAINCOAT COMPANY
49 EAST BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Beautify The Skin—Glorify The Hair

Amron Skin Soap

Is Nature's Best Aid in Promoting Bright, Clear Skin and in bringing renewed Vigor and Youthfulness to the Hair.

AMRON SKIN SOAP is composed 99 per cent. of Vegetable Oils, principally of OILS of the COCOANUT. It provides an instant thick, rich, creamy lather in either hard or warm water. It is adorably Cleansing, Exquisitely Fragrant and of Guaranteed Purity. It is intensely Healing and Soothing to the Tenderest Skin.

AMRON SKIN SOAP is the most satisfactory of all SHAMPOO Soaps, and because of its instant LATHERING and CLEANSING qualities one cake of AMRON SKIN SOAP will last quite as long as two cakes of other kinds.

For your SKIN'S sake—buy a cake of AMRON SKIN SOAP — today. Twenty-five cents the cake. 1 dozen cakes for $2.25.

Send for our Profusely Illustrated Catalog containing a full and complete line of every Useful Toilette Requisite.

HUMANIA HAIR & SPECIALTY MFG. CO.
23 DUANE STREET **NEW YORK, N. Y.**

Patti's Brazilian Toilette Luxuries

Compounded with the same care as used in filling a doctor's prescription. Don't be ashamed and hide your face. Get Patti's Brazilian Secret Booklet and learn how to care for your skin. Each day your skin grows smoother and your complexion clearer.

Patti's Beauty Secret Book, how to care for your skin, and six Toilette Preparations for $5.00. 1,000 agents wanted.

Patti's Beauty Cream	68c	Anita Rose Perfume	$1.25 oz. bottle
Patti's Night Cream	68c	Anita Lilac Perfume	1.25 " "
Patti's Day Cream	68c	Anita Lotus Perfume	1.25 " "
Patti's "La Traviata" Powder	68c	Anita Trefle Perfume	1.25 " "
		Anita Oriental Perfume	1.25 " "
		Anita Darkiss Perfume	1.25 " "

Send 10c postage for mailing one article—2c for each additional article. Send for Anita Patti Brown's Columbia song record, "VILLIANELLE", by mail $2.25. Agents Wanted—No Samples or C. O. D. Orders.

Address all orders to A. A. Brown, Manager

PATTI'S BEAUTY EMPORIUM

4723 St. Lawrence Ave., Apt. 3, CHICAGO, ILL.

Badges, Banners, Lodge Regalia

For all Lodge and Church Societies

CENTRAL REGALIA CO.

JOS. L. JONES, Pres.

N. E. Cor. 8th and Plum Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio

Telephone, Bering 7794

ISADORE MARTIN

Real Estate and Insurance

Notary Public Mortgages

6 North 42nd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVOCATE

ROBERT J. NELSON, Editor and Publisher

800 French Street Wilmington, Delaware

THE ONLY RACE PAPER IN DELAWARE 10 Pages

We cover Delaware, the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Southeastern Pennsylvania Like a Blanket. . . . An Intensive Circulation. . . . 22,500 People read THE ADVOCATE EACH WEEK.

If you have any proposition that appeals to the Race and you want it to reach virgin territory, advertise in The Advocate. Send for a sample copy and see the high grade class of advertisers who use our advertising columns.

The Colored Teachers' Bureau

Will Help You Get a Better Paying Position.

REGISTER NOW REASONABLE TERMS

Address: Colored Teachers' Bureau

Box 22, Wilberforce, O.

LUC DORSINVILLE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI

EXPORT:	IMPORT:
COFFEE	FLOUR
COCOA	SOAP
CASTOR BEANS	HARDWARE
LIGNUM VITAE	DRY GOODS
MAHOGANY	COTTON FABRICS
LOG WOOD	FURNITURE
COTTON	PAINTS
COCOANUT	

Colored American business men desiring to transact business between Haiti and the United States of America, are cordially invited to communicate with us.

WANTED WANTED

Live Agents At Once To Sell

DUDLEY'S FAMOUS AUTO POLISH

for furniture, pianos, church pews, hardwood floors and hundreds of other things that have a varnished surface. Makes them look like new. Agents can make $50.00 to $75.00 per week selling Dudley's Polish to furniture dealers, drug stores, hardware stores, churches, housekeepers, automobile stores, paint stores and grocery stores. Special Offer: For 90 days we will ship to all new agents $10.00 worth of Dudley's Polish for $5.00. Take advantage of this special offer at once.

Dudley & Porter Manufacturing Co.

116 South Main St., Muskogee, Okla.

Announcement

A SUPER-PRODUCTION

Entitled

TOUSSAINT L'OVERTURE

(The Abraham Lincoln of Haiti)

Will be released this Fall by

The Delsarte Film Corporation

Featuring

CLARENCE E. MUSE

In the title role

This stupendous and gigantic photoplay, based upon Col. Charles Young's story and dramatized by Clarence E. Muse, of the Lafayette players, is an achievement of which the Delsarte Film Corporation is justly proud. The setting of this masterpiece is laid in the island republic of Haiti.

The Moving Picture Business has developed to such proportions that it is now classed by persons in position to judge as "the third largest American industry." THE DELSARTE FILM CORPORATION offers an opportunity for investment in this promising and productive field. Persons interested in such investments may address

JOHN S. BROWN, Jr., Secy-Treas
Delsarte Film Corporation
1919 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

F. HARRISON HOUGH, Pres.
John S. Brown, Jr., Sec.-Treas.
Clarence E. Muse, Director General

CAPITAL STOCK, $75,000.00
Par Value $200 per Share

FATHER TIME'S GIFT TO THE WORLD

BIBLICAL women sought the enhancement of her natural beauty in her selection of myrrh and frankincense, which history tells us she used to the admiration of her husbandman.

Queen Sheba in her ancient kingdom of Abyssinia demanded the best of the importation of oils and perfumes.

Cleopatra in her oriental splendor believed and practiced the teachings of Homer laid down some 3,000 years before, that certain oils and lotions were conducive to entrancing beauty.

Doubtless it was an irksome task to ancient woman—the preparation of her favorite toilette. And down through the ages has come some crude manner of mixing certain oils and essences to satisfy the demands of Dame Fashion in her quest of beauty.

But not until fifteen years ago did "Father Time" give to women of the modern world a group of scientifically compounded preparations that meet her most exacting demands.

Known at Home and Abroad

Madam C. J. Walker's

Wonderful Hair Grower	Tetter Salve
Vegetable Shampoo Soap	Glossine
Temple Grower	Vanishing Cream
Cleansing Cream	Cold Cream
Vegetable Hand Soap	Complexion Soap
Witch Hazel Jelly	Compact Rouge
Superfine Face Powder	

THE MADAM C. J. WALKER MFG. CO.

640 NORTH WEST STREET,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

FREE FASHION BOOK MAILED UPON REQUEST

Real Human Hair

WRITE FOR CATALOG

No. 604—Price $10.50

All our wigs are hand made and strictly to order, from maker to wearer.

WIGS, Transformations, switches, and Braids and all other articles of hair goods.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

We carry the largest selection of Hair Dressers' Tools.

The celebrated Mme. Baum's Preparations which makes the skin velvetlike, the hair silklike.

Mme. Baum's Mail Order House

P. O. BOX 145,
Penn. Terminal Station, New York, N. Y.

When writing, mention this paper.

HOTEL DALE

CAPE MAY, N. J.

Comfort and Elegance Without Extravagance

This Magnificent Hotel, Located in the Heart of the Most Beautiful Seashore Resort in the World,

is replete with every modern improvement, superlative in construction, appointments, service and refined patronage. Orchestra daily, garage, bath houses, tennis, etc., on premises. Special attention given to ladies and children.

Send for booklet. With Sanitarium added and Dr. C. A. Lewis of the University of Penn in attendance.

A MONEY GETTER because it is A CROWD GETTER. Churches and Clubs looking for a play that will afford an evening of Side-Splitting Fun, should have

The Slabtown Convention

An entertainment in one act; full of wit and good humor. Scores of churches have cleared from One to Two Hundred Dollars in One Night. PRICE, 50c.

MISS NANNIE H. BURROUGHS, Author
Lincoln Heights, Washington, D. C.

Learn Our System - Use Our Goods

AND

See Yourself Not as You Are—But as You Would Like to Be

HAWAIIAN PRODUCTS COMPANY

Manufacturers and Importers
of
HAWAIIAN BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
for
Men and Women

Hair Beautifier	$1.00	Vanishing Cream	$0.50
Dressing Oil	.50	Face Powder	.75
Shampoo	.50	Rouge	.50
Hair Tonic	1.00	Toilet Water	1.00
Face Cream	.50	Tetter and Eczema Ointment	.50

For Sale at all Drug Stores and first class Beauty Parlors.
By mail—postage extra.)

Agents Wanted.

HAWAIIAN PRODUCTS CO.,
Dept. B., 3147 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SPEND YOUR VACATION AT

Beautiful Idlewild

The most wonderfully ideal spot where young and old cast aside for the time all the cares and worries of their strenuous, nerve-racking routine lives and romp and play once more as children and enjoy to the full nature in all her wondrous glory. The waters of the lake and surrounding trout streams are fairly teeming with game fish of the best varieties.

Do you enjoy bathing, boating, fishing, hunting?

Do you enjoy roaming through the woods picking wild flowers and wild berries?

Do you want a place to go where you can build up your health, vitality, energy and business efficiency?

Do you enjoy mingling with the active, thinking, progressive people of the day—people who do things? Do you believe in progress and do you want to have a part in one of the most progressive movements of the time? Surely!

Then you will be interested in, and want to own a lot of your own in Beautiful Idlewild, Michigan. If you act at once you can secure a beautiful lot for only $38.00 each; $8.00 cash; $1.00 per week. When your payments are completed the lot will be transferred to you by an absolute warranty deed with abstract showing clear title.

Good live energetic agents wanted

Idlewild Resort Company

1110 Hartford Bldg
So. Dearborn St.
Chicago, Ill.

IDLEWILD RESORT COMPANY,
1110 Hartford Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Send to me please and no full particulars regarding Idlewild.

Name .....

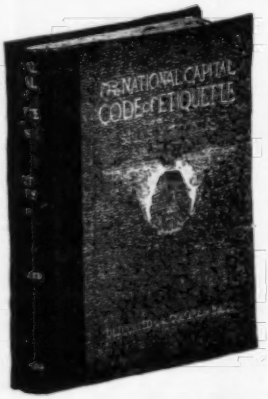
Address .....

Date .....

WRITE PLAINLY

NATIONAL CAPITAL CODE OF ETIQUETTE

Combined with SHORT STORIES FOR COLORED PEOPLE



ETIQUETTE

PART 1

A Book absolutely in a class by itself. Interesting, instructive, handsomely illustrated. Wonderful pictures of Washington's prominent colored Society Leaders on the street; at the Theatre; at Church; in the Home; at Receptions, Balls, Parties, Weddings, Dinners, &c., &c. The illustrations are so perfect and natural that the well bred, correctly clothed men and women almost speak to you.

Learn how to dress and conduct yourself on any and all occasions; correct dress for men and women; suggestions in colors and materials for the ladies; hints as to footwear, hats, appropriate combinations, &c., for both sexes.

What to serve your guests at breakfast, lunch or dinner.

How to converse intelligently; how to know when to talk and when to remain silent, how to make friends and gain popularity.

A book that will help the most prominent member of society or the most humble.

STORIES

PART 2

A wonderful collection of Short Stories for Young and Old. Stories that will hold your attention from start to finish. By the most famous colored writer of Short Stories in America.

Stories of Adventure — **Stories of Pluck**
Stories of Bravery — **Stories of Success**
Stories of School Days — **Stories of Great Men**

Stories for Father, Mother or the Children. Funny Stories; Stories that will bring the tears to your eyes; Stories once started must be finished before laying aside the book. Handsomely illustrated—pictures that seem to live throughout the story.

AGENTS WANTED

We are looking for wide awake hustlers to represent us

We offer $10.00 to $20.00 a day to workers

Do you realize that this book is in a class by itself? No such book has ever before been offered. You, by beginning at once, will be the first agent in your territory. Just think what it means to canvass for an article that is without competition! A book that will go like "WILD FIRE." It will break all records. During the next few months there will be at least TWO MILLION COPIES SOLD. Our agents will make more than "A MILLION" in profits. Get in on the ground floor, and get the "EASY MONEY." Write TODAY.

Such an opportunity comes but once in a lifetime! **Send 25 cents for an agent's outfit today**

AGENTS SAMPLE shows specimen pages, print, pictures and size of the volume. It represents exactly the complete book. The purpose of the sample is for use in taking orders.

A BIG BOOK, containing over 400 large pages, including over 50 pages of pictures taken from actual photographs, and many excellent pen drawings, pictures of 100 interesting colored people.

Bound in vellum, de luxe cloth, with handsome capitol design, in three colors. Price by mail postpaid, only $2.50. ORDER YOUR BOOK TODAY.

AUSTIN JENKINS CO. **No. 523 9th STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

STATE ST. STYLES

TAILORED - TO - MEASURE

At Agent's Inside Wholesale Prices

New Fall and Winter Sample Book Now Ready

Bigger Samples
More Fabrics
Additional Styles

SENT FREE

With Inside Wholesale Prices to Agents

Styles and Samples to please every taste, to look well on every age and build.

Greater cash profits to agents

Even if you don't want to be our Agent in your spare time, be sure to get our new **FREE** offer and learn how we save you one-half on your own clothes.

TAILORING AGENTS—Be sure to write and get our new deal with Bigger Profits, Better Attention and Prompt Shipments.

KNICKERBOCKER TAILORING CO.
Dept 290. Chicago. ILL.

AMAZING CASH PROFITS
are being made in the delightful
AGENCY TAILORING BUSINESS
Why Don't YOU
Get into the game?

YOU BET I WANT THAT New SAMPLE BOOK

please send it to me FREE and PREPAID. Here is my address

Name .....

R.F.D. ..... Box ..... Postoffice .....

Street & No. ..... State .....

Fill in name and address plainly and mail AT ONCE

If you can't be our Agent in spare time, please hand this to some ambitious fellow

Knickerbocker Tailoring Co., Dept. 290, Chicago, Ill.

NILE QUEEN

FOR HAIR AND SKIN

The preparations used by Cleopatra, The NILE QUEEN, were of the same fine quality as those your druggist or beauty shop offers you today. Send for free descriptive Beauty Book.

KASHMIR CHEMICAL CO.

NEW KASHMIR BLDG.

3423 Indiana Ave. **CHICAGO, ILL.**